First Pictures of the New Mexico Coal Mine Strike Appear on Page 5 Today

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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WEATHER
Eastern New York: Mostly cloudy Saturday; possibly showers.

MINERS DEFY U. M. W. A. HEADS, CODE; SPREAD STRIKE

Roosevelt Gives A Billion For War As Millions Are Starving

U. S. FLEET CLOSES IN ON HAVANA

N. Y. Workers to Show Solidarity at Many Meets Tonight

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 22.—Ten battleships of the Atlantic fleet closed in today toward the city of Havana as the recently established Grau San Martin government is beginning to totter under the impact of the workers and peasants rising in mass strikes.

The American battleships are cleared for instant action. They are now fully within gun-fire distance of the heart of the city.

They carry machine guns, airplane bombs, and poison gas tanks. Regiments of troops and marines are drawn up in battle formation, ready for instant landing if the upsurge of the Cuban workers and peasants threatens to overwhelm the present Cuban government, with the setting up of a revolutionary government openly hostile to the imperialist rule of Wall Street.

The capital city is facing a food shortage as the warehouse workers and other groups continue their strikes against the Grau government. This government is already receiving the favorable notice of the United States as it becomes clearer that Grau San Martin fully intends to protect the Wall Street investments in Cuba.

Secretary of State Hull has seized upon reports of an alleged looting of an American's home by Cuban workers. No details are given. But Hull has intimated that he will demand an "investigation" by the American Embassy. At the same time, he has given orders for more vigilance among the fleet vessels lying close to the City of Havana.

In the interior of the island, rebel bands of reactionary officers are organizing for attacks on the Grau government which they find too slow in its action against the Cuban masses.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Called by the Anti-Imperialist League, workers in various sections of the city will join in torch-light parades and demonstrations against U. S. intervention in Cuba. Preceding the demonstrations will be a series of open-air meetings. The schedule follows:

Downtown: Parade will start at Rutgers Square at 8 o'clock and march to the mass rally at 10th and Second Ave. Open air meetings will be held at Bleecker and Sixth Ave., Broome and Clinton St., Hamilton Fish Park, Fourth St. and Ave. B, Sixth St. and Ave. B, Seventh St. and Ave. A, 12th St. and Ave. A, 13th St. and Second Ave.

Midtown, East Side: Parade will start at 7 p. m., at First Ave. and 14th St. and march along First Ave. to 33rd St. and Second Ave. Meetings will be held at 15th St. and Ave. A, and 19th St. and First Ave. West Side, parade will start from 25th St. and Eighth Ave. and march to Columbus Circle. Meetings will be held at 32nd St. and Ninth Ave., 53rd St. and Ninth Ave., 67th St. and West End Ave.

Lower Bronx mass rallies at 161st St. and Prospect Ave. and at Wilkins and Intervale Ave. Open air meetings at 169th St. and Grant Ave. and at Ward and Westchester Ave.

Upper Bronx: Mass rallies at Prospect and Tremont Ave., 174th St. and Vyse Ave., Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave., Allerton and Cruger Aves., Fordham Road.

Brooklyn, Red Hook Section: Mass rally at Columbia and Degrew St., and Walton Ave.; Brownsville, Mass rally at Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves.; Mass rally at Schenectady Ave. and Fulton Sts.

* * *

Bronx Meeting Tonight

NEW YORK.—Five open-air rallies against U. S. intervention in Cuba will be held tonight in the Bronx under the auspices of Bronx Section 15 of the Communist Party, at the following places: 174th St. and Vyse Ave., Prospect and Tremont Aves., Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave., Allerton and Cruger Aves., Fordham Road and Walton Ave.

Workers Celebrate C. P. Anniversary

NEW YORK.—As we went to press workers were still arriving at St. Nicholas Arena on West 66th Street to celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Communist Party last night.

Monday's Daily Worker will carry a complete account of the celebration.

Record War Expenditure Cuts Relief

Gov't Relief Program Now Worse Than Under Hoover

By MILTON HOWARD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Since Roosevelt took office six months ago, he has authorized the expenditure of about one billion dollars for the financing of the greatest war program in the history of the country.

The Roosevelt program for the millions of jobless workers has turned out to be more harsh and cruel for the workers, more tenderly solicitous of the capitalists than the Hoover program.

Since Roosevelt took office in March, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has granted only $67,000,000 for the relief of the unemployed. And of this not all has been spent.

But during this time, Roosevelt's chosen head of the R. F. C. authorized loans to banks, railroad companies, trust companies, etc., of $736,000,000.

The Hoover ratio of R. F. C. loans was $10 for the banks and railroads to every $1 for relief.

In his generosity to the bankers, etc., Roosevelt has gone Hoover one better. He has now changed the R. F. C. grants to $11 for the bankers to every $1 for relief.

Billion for Army-Navy.

While he has been turning a deaf ear to the needs of the jobless on the grounds that relief is made impossible by the necessity of "balancing the budget", Roosevelt has been pouring a colossal fortune into preparations for war.

He has authorized $800,000,000 for the Army and Navy as part of the regular budget.

In addition, from the $3,300,000,000 Public Works Fund, originally promised for schools, roads, hospitals, Roosevelt has already authorized $238,000,000 for the largest Naval construction program in history.

He has authorized an additional $19,000,000 to the Navy for bombing planes.

He has granted $54,000,000 to the Army for machine gun ranges, modern equipment for Army posts and barracks.

He has granted the Army $10,000,-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

Vets' Enemies Meet Roosevelt on Bonus

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars visited President Roosevelt with the request that he call a special session of congress to enact the bonus. Van Zandt was accompanied by Major General Frank Hines, director of the veterans administration, and G. K. Brobek, legislative representative of the organization. Hines is a bitter enemy of the veterans' bonus and is carrying out the cuts against the ex-servicemen instituted by Roosevelt.

The president promised the group, he would consider their proposals.

Coal Code Proves That N. R. A. Means Slavery

FIVE days after the adoption of the coal code, a supplementary wage agreement is signed by John L. Lewis and the coal operators. This agreement is to be approved by President Roosevelt.

What is the meaning of this agreement in the light of previous promises of Roosevelt? Roosevelt and the A. F. of L. officials held up the bait of "collective bargaining" to win the support of the workers for the NRA. In his last radio speech on the NRA Roosevelt told the workers they had certain rights which would be preserved for them. He told the workers, they could elect their own representatives, that they had the right to belong to unions of their own choosing.

We can now test these promises in the light of this latest wage agreement under the coal code. Does this represent a fulfillment of these promises? On the contrary. An attempt is made to wipe out every vestige of the workers' rights.

* * *

WHAT is written in the coal code wage agreement affects every worker in the country because it is a culmination of the strike-breaking policy of the bosses under the NRA.

Right in the heart of the coal wage agreement we read he following:

"A strike or stoppage of work on the part of the mine workers shall be a violation of this agreement. Under no circumstances shall the operator discuss the matter under dispute with the mine committee or any representative of the United Mine Workers of America during suspension of work in violation of this agreement."

This is slavery in every sense of the word. No matter what the conditions in the mines, no matter what the boss orders the men to do, no matter how much wages are cut, the men are forbidden to strike. Even worse. Under no circumstances, it is provided, shall the boss discuss the matter with the workers' own elected mine committee. He is not supposed to discuss it even with the UMWA representatives. The miners must stay on the job. They cannot use their organized force to fight slavery conditions. They are shackled and hogtied.

What has become of the sham about collective bargaining? What has become of the right to strike? Where is the meaning in the supposed right of the workers to elect their own representatives or to belong to unions of their own choosing?

All the lying promises and phrases of Roosevelt and the A. F. of L. officials concerning the NRA are wiped out with one stroke of the pen. And behind this agreement stands all the suppressive forces of the government—the courts, police, and the army.

* * *

BUT the A. F. of L. officials in general, and John L. Lewis, in particular, were not content with this colossal treachery. They handed the coal operators still more powers.

To make assurance doubly sure, the wage agreement provides that no matter what the conditions of work and no matter what the grievance of the miners: **"There shall be no suspension of work on account of such differences."**

Everything is ordered exactly as the exploiters want it. They can cut wages. They can increase hours. They can fire workers for any reason they please. But the men are supposed to stay at work while John L. Lewis (who perpetrated this betrayal) negotiates. No matter what the results of the negotiation—even if it results in still worse conditions—the men are ordained not to strike, not to stop work.

* * *

BUT even that is not enough. To rivet the chains of slavery still tighter on the miners, the coal code wage agreement provides:

"The management of the mine, the direction of the working force and the right to hire and discharge are vested exclusively in the operator, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge these rights."

Every union miner who acts contrary to the wishes of the operators can be fired without question. Any deed to smash the miners' union is approved in advance by the UMWA officials.

The right of the worker is completely crushed. He has no right to strike. He has no right to protest his slavery. He must remain at work, if the boss wishes, under any conditions; and he may be fired, for any unstated reasons, if the boss so desires.

This is the poisonous fruit of the NRA. It applies not only to miners but is a blow to every worker. Under the auto code, the A. F. of L. officials approved the open shop and company unions. They set up anti-strike boards. They tried to drive the silk strikers and shoe workers back to work under starvation conditions.

But this latest deed outshadows all the rest in its vile treachery.

* * *

EVERY new code, every new deed of the A. F. of L. officials on the NRA Labor Board, every act of the government and the bosses under the NRA has served to forge new chains of slavery for the entire working class.

No sell-out, no betrayal is too low for the A. F. of L. bureaucrats on the NRA.

Nor have these gentlemen exhausted in the least their knavery and viciousness in this new charter of slavery.

It will be followed by similar documents for other workers. Already the government and coal company armed forces are preparing to shoot down the Pennsylvania miners resisting this slave pact.

* * *

WITH the 53rd A. F. of L. convention soon to open in Washington, A. F. of L. members should not let this baldest piece of treachery, ever so openly committed in American labor history, go without an answer.

A fight against the bureaucrats who are capable of even worse crimes should reach into every A. F. of L. local, should become an organized fight through a powerful rank and file opposition. The miners again are giving the lead in this, forging bonds of rank and file unity through the united front march into Pennsylvania.

From the very beginning of the NRA, the Communist Party branded the act as a slavery act. Every deed of the NRA leaders since then has confirmed this estimation.

Now its slavery provisions are written so that the purpose of the N.R.A. should be clear to all. Full responsibility for it lies squarely with the A. F. of L. leaders.

The workers' answer should be a still more determined effort to organize, to fight against this proposed slavery, and to preserve their rights by the broadest united front struggle.

Lindberghs Arrive in the Soviet Union

Flyer, Wife Warmly Greeted in Leningrad

LENINGRAD, Sept. 22.—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here at 1.50 p. m. today after a 200 mile flight from Helsingfors, across the gulf of Finland.

They landed at the seaplane airport and were warmly greeted by aviation officials, a number of scientists as well as representatives of the Foreign Office at Moscow.

A luncheon in honor of the Lindberghs was arranged at the Astoria Hotel. In attendance were military and civil aviation officials and representatives of Amtorg. A man who in 1921 was deported from the U. S. as an "undesirable alien" acted as one of the hosts at the luncheon. He was Gregory Weinstein, representing the Soviet foreign office.

After the luncheon Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh motored about the city in a sight-seeing tour, accompanied by Weinstein and other Soviet officials.

War Vets Send Delegates to Congress Against War

NEW YORK.—A large number of world war veterans are now on their way to attend the U. S. Congress Against War which opens here next Friday evening with mass meetings in Mecca Temple and St. Nicholas Arena.

The vets will help plan a program of action against impending new world war. Fifteen delegates of war veteran organizations in California are "beating their way" across the continent to New York, it was reported yesterday to the Arrangements Committee of the U. S. Congress Against War by Harold Hickerson, of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League.

Barbusse, Browder Among Speakers

Efforts by the Arrangements Committee of the United States Congress Against War to rally to its support A. F. of L. labor are meeting with considerable response, with Emil Rieve, President of one of the largest American F. of L. unions, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, claiming a membership of 75,000, accepting an invitation to speak at the opening public mass reception of the Congress in Mecca Temple and in St. Nicholas Arena, on Friday evening, Sept. 29, on the same night that Henri Barbusse, noted

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Barbusse, Browder Among Speakers at Big Anti-War Meet

Henri Barbusse, noted French author, and Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, will head the list of speakers at the two public mass meetings which open the United States Congress Against War next Friday evening at Mecca Temple and St. Nicholas Arena.

Other speakers include Professor Alfons Goldschmidt, Devere Allen, A. J. Muste, William Pickens, Harriet Stanton Blatch and William N. Jones. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Fellowship of Reconciliation will be chairman at the Mecca Temple meeting, while J. B. Matthews will preside at the St. Nicholas Arena meeting.

Van der Lubbe, Nazi's Tool, Plays Court Role

Imbecile Being Used by Hitler Regime in Plot to Execute 4 Communists

LEIPZIG, Sept. 22.—The Nazi provocateur, Marinus van der Lubbe, continued to hold the center of the stage as the trial in connection with the Reichstag fire entered its second day.

Nominally a defendant—although clearly a Nazi tool—Van der Lubbe is being tried on the same indictment as four leading Communists: Ernst Torgler, 42-year-old chairman of the Communist deputies in the German Reichstag, and three Bulgarian revolutionaries, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blagoi Popoff.

The death penalty will be asked if Torgler and the other three Communists are convicted, the prosecution has indicated.

"Public" Trial for 115

Interest in the trial continued on the second day of the trial. Thousands of persons were turned away from the Supreme Court building, as the much-touted "public" trial has been arranged to provide accommodations for only 115 spectators.

Arthur Garfield Hays, American attorney who had been barred from taking an active part in the defense, was a spectator in court today for the first time. Hays was a member of the International Commission of Jurists which just adjourned its sessions in London after rendering a report in which it cleared the Communists of the Reichstag fire charge and directly accused the Nazis of being responsible for the crime.

Van der Lubbe Plays Role

The trial thus far has shown that Van der Lubbe is playing a role for the benefit of the prosecution and the Fascist government of Germany, and is continuing the services he first rendered when he acted on orders of the storm troopers who staged the fire in the Reichstag building last February——a deed calculated to justify the violent suppression of the Communist Party of Germany.

Van der Lubbe's testimony indicates that he obviously expects the Nazis to keep the promise made him long ago if he plays his role to the end. That he is incredibly stupid and in all likelihood an imbecile does not invalidate the suspicion that he is acting a theatrical role in the trial designated by the Nazis.

Yesterday, on various occasions, Van der Lubbe laughed frequently and explained to the judge, in response to the latter's questioning, that he found "the trial in general amusing," indicating strongly that the Nazi provocateur has strong confidence that he will emerge from the present trial unharmed.

Professor Karl Bonhoeffer, ap

(Continued on Page 2)

Federal Attorney to Quiz Shahian Today

NEW YORK. — With Harlem aroused over the action of the police in attacking a crowd barred by Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., from a meeting in his church to protest the murder of James Matthews, a Negro, on Welfare Island, the Daily Worker is continuing to press for a real investigation into conditions at the prison.

This morning Mark Shahian, eyewitness to the murder of Matthews, will visit U. S. District Attorney Medalie's office, accompanied by his attorney, Edward Kuntz of the International Labor Defense.

Chemical Thrown on Gallup Pickets

Arkansas, Oklahoma Miners Vote Strike

GALLUP, N. M., Sept. 22.—After resisting the attacks of mine company thugs and federal troops, strikers on the picket lines this morning faced an attack by Bill Reese, organizer of the United Mine Workers of America. A dangerous chemical was sprayed at the men, women and children, causing severe burns of the eyes and faces. Six had to be taken to the hospital as a result.

* * *

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Two thousand miners at a meeting in Labor Temple greeted with cheers and shouts of approval a resolution to "suspend work" until a living wage was granted them under the N.R.A. The decision to strike was made after the coal code was signed. It will affect 8,000 miners in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The meeting was called on the demand of the rank and file members of District No. 21 of the United Mine Workers. None of the leading officials were present. A group under the influence of Fowler, who is district president, kept out all attempts to repudiate openly the Lewis sell-out.

Meetings are being held in both states in preparation for the strike.

VOTE STRIKE IN WEST VA.; PLAN MARCH INTO PENNA. WHERE 60,000 ARE STRIKING

Gov't and Company Gunmen Preparing Terror Against Miners; U.M.W.A. Leaders Thrown Out of Meeting; Miners Reject Code

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 22.—Hundreds of Pennsylvania miners broke through the police lines marching across the state line to Scots Run, West Virginia, where a huge meeting of miners was held.

All Scots Run mines decided to strike on Monday and spread the strike throughout Northern West Virginia. UMWA organizers were bodily thrown out of the meeting and told never to appear again.

A huge mass meeting of Pennsylvania and West Virginia miners will be held Saturday on the state line to discuss the spreading of the strike, which undoubtedly will effect every West Virginia mine.

State, local and company police are preparing to prevent the West Virginia miners from entering Pennsylvania in the proposed mass march to join the Pennsylvania strikers.

A serious situation is expected as the West Virginia Miners are determined to cross the state line into Pennsylvania.

Westmoreland, Pa., miners are planning a march to Indiana County, the heart of Central Pennsylvania, to strike that field.

The government and the coal operators are planning a reign of terror as the miners refuse to accept the slavery code, and the eight-hour day, demanding a six-hour day, more pay and union recognition.

All locals of the United Mine Workers of America rejected the instructions of John L. Lewis and other U.M.W.A. officials, to resume work, demanding the removal of Lewis and his gang.

The capitalist press carries frantic appeals to the miners to return to work. The miners are destroying the papers and Lewis' letters telling them to go back.

Frick Company gunmen continue to ambush militant miners, beating many and arousing indignation and militancy among the miners.

The miners are bitter against the agreement outlawing strikes and are determined to establish the full right to strike.

Rank and file conferences are being held in all sections planning the consolidation of the miners' strike and rank and file control.

National Miners Union members and sympathizers are elected as officials in many locals as a result of their militant leadership in strikes.

The National Miners Union is issuing leaflets exposing the new strike-breaking agreement giving the miners a militant policy for strike conduct to victory.

A series of mass meetings are being planned by the N.M.U.

Locals of the U.M.W.A. are preparing for the adoption of resolutions condemning Lewis and the whole U.M.W.A. leadership, demanding a new rank and file leadership.

NMU Urges Miners to Extend Strike, Fight Slave Code

'Reject Strikebreaking Pact,' Statement Tells Miners

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 22.—Urging the miners to drive out the UMWA officials and to enlarge the strike of 60,000 miners in order to defeat the slavery code, the National Miners' Union, through its officers, Tom Myerscough, president, and Frank Borich, secretary, has issued a statement today on the present strike situation. The statement reads:

"While 60,000 Pennsylvania miners are striking and making definite preparations to spread the strike to West Virginia, Ohio and Central Pennsylvania, and while strikes loom in every coal field in the country against long-standing starvation, John L. Lewis, in order to break these strikes and save the coal operators profits signed an agreement today that fastens a new slavery on the miners.

"The wage agreement made public today outlaws the present and all future strikes.

"The very heart of the agreement says: 'A strike or stoppage of work on the part of the mine workers shall be a violation of this agreement. Under no circumstances shall the operators discuss the matter under dispute with the mine committee or any representative of the United Mine Workers during suspension of work in violation of this agreement.'

"The Lewis agreement has for its purpose to break the present historic strike and to attempt to make all future strikes impossible in order to enslave the miners.

"The miners so far have rightly and correctly defied Lewis and have organized an historic strike to end starvation.

"The National Miners' Union calls on all miners to reject the strike-breaking agreement and to continue and spread the strike.

"The NMU urges the miners by their own action to win an agreement for their own demands.

"Lewis and his lackies in the UMWA have openly exposed themselves as strikebreakers and tools of the coal operators. They should be driven out of the union.

"The miners should take the strike in their own hands, build their own rank and file committees, and defeat the new slave deal."

AIR STRIKE LOOMS AS WAGE WAR CONTINUES

CHICAGO.—A general strike of the pilots of the leading air lines of the country loomed as a wage war between pilots and operators continued unabated.

300 Boys Strike when High School Refuses To Pay Doctor Bills

PITTSTON, Pa.—Three hundred boys of the Pittston High School went on strike yesterday in support of the school football squad which had started the strike when the Athletic Association announced that it would not be responsible for injuries incurred during the season because of the lack of funds with which to pay doctor bills.

A Challenge to Action

FROM Detroit, we receive the following telegram challenging all other districts:

"Six hundred workers tonight packed Finnish Hall enthusiastically greeting the Daily Worker film showing and responding to the call of John Schmies, Communist candidate for mayor.

"The workers pledged to bend all their energies to put the drive over, and to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker.

"We send you from tonight's meeting $75, and urge the Chicago workers not to miss the showing of the film "1905" for the benefit of the Daily Worker."

* * *

WE KNOW that this means the beginning of action in Detroit in the drive for $40,000 to sustain the Daily Worker in its new make-up and features.

Every district, every worker should take up this challenge and speed the collection drive to insure the continuation of the six and eight page Daily Worker.

On the same day we received the above telegram, the following message also was sent to us:

"Yesterday the Finnish Workers' Federation, National Executive Committee adopted a resolution calling for support of the Daily Worker by its local organizations. To give this drive for finance, for the Daily Worker a real start, the Finnish Federation Executive Committee donated $150 to the Daily Worker.

"By this action it calls upon other language organizations to follow the example of the Finnish Federation Executive Committee."

Here is another challenge.

* * *

BOTH of these challenges should be followed by action.

The drive has been going along too slow in the past. Now it is beginning to show signs of momentum, but the results are entirely too small.

The Daily Worker is beginning to feel heavily the growing debts incident to the establishment of the extra pages and new features.

The funds coming in so far have not been sufficient to take care of the day's deficits on which they were received.

But with the spirit expressed in the two messages we publish today, with every worker getting behind these drives, the $40,000 campaign should not be difficult to achieve.

The total received for Sept. 21 is	$267.03
Previous total	1847.75
GRAND TOTAL	$2,114.78

COPS ATTACK CROWD AFTER REV. POWELL BARS CHURCH FOR WELFARE ISLAND MEET

False Friends of Scottsboro Boys Work With Tammany; Young Worker Beaten and Jailed

NEW YORK.—Police Thursday night attacked a crowd of nearly 500 at a meeting in front of the Abyssinian Church, 132 West 138th St., after Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the church, refused to permit the use of the church for a protest against the murder of James Matthews, young Negro, on Welfare Island. The meeting had been arranged by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Communist Party, Harlem section, and the I. L. D. A large number of members of Powell's church were indignant at the pastor's action in forbidding the use of the church.

Responding to a "riot" call, sent to the West 135th St. station, a small army of police and plainclothesmen rushed to the scene of the meeting and began merciless clubbing of the workers, after the latter had refused to disperse.

Men and women were trampled and clubbed even after they had been knocked down. Casualties, however, were reported among the police, too, and two cops were later treated for minor injuries in the Harlem hospital.

Young Worker Beaten.

Isadore Dorfman, a 19-year old needle trades worker was severely beaten. He was clubbed and punched and even when he lay on the ground in a semi-conscious condition, police stamped their feet on his face. When he was first rushed to the Harlem hospital it was feared that he may have suffered internal injuries. Although bruised and battered, Dorfman was yesterday taken from the hospital by police and lodged in the West 135th St. station charged with "simple assault and resisting arrest." He will come up for trial Monday morning in Washington Heights Magistrates Court, 151st St. between Convent and Amsterdam Aves.

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for mayor of New York, James W. Ford, Harlem organizer of the Communist Party and candidate for vice-president in the last presidential election, spoke to the crowd in front of the church. Minor, who himself had served a term on Welfare Island for leading an unemployed demonstration on March 6, 1930, said that the Daily Worker ex-

(Brooklyn)

pose of the murder of Matthews had thrown fear into the officials responsible for the killing.

That Rev. Powell, who is a member of the NRA Committee, is more concerned with whitewashing Tammany than he is in preventing a repetition of prison murders of Negroes, is shown by his action in barring the Welfare Island protest meeting. Previously he had agreed to a meeting on the Tallapoosa sharecroppers case in Alabama. When the plans were changed and it was decided to hold the Welfare Island protest meeting, Rev. Powell backed down, thus showing himself to be a servile agent of Tammany Hall. During the past few months he pretended a solicitude for the Scottsboro boys and spoke at various meetings.

Series of Articles on NRA by Earl Browder To Begin on Monday

The first of series of articles by Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, called "What Every Worker Should Know About The NRA?" will be printed Monday. The series will then continue for the rest of the week. They are a simple, clear, fundamental analysis of the purpose and results of the NRA as it affects the daily life of the working class. Do not miss the first installment!

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FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP

N. J. Silk Owners Threaten To Open Mills on Monday

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The general strike committee, in a statement to all silk and dye strikers urging one united strike front, calls the strikers to turn out to a mass demonstration Saturday at Sandy Hill Park. The statement says in part:

"Members of the Associated (U.T.W.): Now is the time to present one united front against the bosses' attempt to open up the mills on Monday. Assemble at your own strike headquarters on Saturday morning and march with your own slogans and banners to the main demonstration at Sandy Hill Park. The Associated Silk Workers Union is invited to select their own speakers for the demonstration."

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will address the strike demonstration.

* * *

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Although local papers announce that the manufacturers intend to reopen the mills on Monday and feature in their headlines that the silk mill owners are organizing to break the strike, afternoon papers indicate an impending change of policy among the employers of the Institute of Dyers and Painters.

Announcements said to come from the Institute declare that the employers have a new plan of action that will meet the demands of the strikers. The report which is unofficial declares that: "If the plan is acceptable to the workers of both the NTW and UTW and there is little doubt that they will accept there is little need for the new conciliator designated by the Labor Board. However the Labor Board and the Board of Trustees of the Institute have yet to agree."

The Union has received no information from any source in regard to the proposals of the manufacturers and is continuing its preparations for a mass demonstration on Saturday at Sandy Hill Park and will mobilize the strikers on the picket lines to keep the mills shut Monday.

The National Labor Board appointed Richard Newstadt as conciliator today to take charge of the strike situation. This comes after a letter of protest had been sent by the General Strike committee of the National Textile Union to Senator Wagner of the National Labor Board demanding the removal of Moffit, the present U.S. Labor conciliator, on the ground that he has deliberately excluded official representatives of the dye strikers, the NTWU from negotiations.

The letter declared that formal application for a hearing has been filed but the application remains unanswered. The NRA makes it compulsory for the employers to deal with representatives chosen by the workers, yet Moffit and the Institute have flagrantly violated these provisions. The strikers will remain out on strike and keep the mills closed until the demands of the strikers are won, the letter stated.

Moffit declared today in a defensive statement that his actions were due to the refusal of the Institute and the employes to deal with the NTWU.

Jacquard manufacturers are reported as facing a terrific loss and have asked Mayor Hinchcliffe to interfere in the strike and reopen negotiations.

A gigantic turnout is expected at Sandy Hill Park Saturday when the strikers will give their determined answer to any attempt to break the strike Monday.

Open Air Meeting.

An open air meeting under the auspices of Units 1 and 8 of section 11 will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at 8th Ave. and 45th St., Brooklyn. The speakers will be H. Johnson, Pinkson and Sherman J. Wirkula.

Gutters of New York — By del

Racket No. 1: The push-cart peddler racket——

The above cartoon is the first of a series exposing New York rackets. They will appear from time to time.

All comrades who know of or have been victimized by any of the thousand and one rackets which infest the city, are invited to write us about their experiences so they can be picturized in this series. Address: Del, c/o Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St.

Frame-Up Seen in Threat to Arrest Shoe Union Heads

Plan Demonstration at City Hall Monday as Arrests Grow; N. R. A. Calls Union to Meet With Bosses

NEW YORK.—That the shoe manufacturers are preparing another frame-up similar to that of the four union organizers in Jersey City but this time involving the heads of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union was indicated when two detectives and police called at union headquarters Thursday night with warrants seeking to arrest Fred Biedenkapp, the union's general secretary. They failed to find him, however.

The Union is mobilizing its forces for a demonstration against police brutality and frame-ups at City Hall Monday morning at 10 a. m.

Moving to bring about a mediation of the shoe strike, Henry F. Wolff of the Mediation Board of the NRA today wired to the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union informing them of a preliminary conference arranged with the shoe and slipper employers' associations and "unions concerned" for Monday September 25 at 11 a. m. and inviting the Union to send its representatives.

The Union committee attending the conference on Monday includes: Fred Biedenkapp, Frank Costello, a representative of the I. Miller strike committee, I. Rosenberg, representing the slipper strikers, Bernstein, organizer of the stitchdown strikers and George Martin of the shoe repair section. Attorney Boudin will also be present for the Industrial Union. On Monday night a mass meeting will be held at Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, to report the result of the conference to the strikers.

No further hearings on the permanent injunction against the Union applied for by the shoe manufacturers will be held, according to reports. The judge's decision will be rendered after a study of the affidavits submitted.

To date more than 80 shoe strikers have been arrested as a result of the drive to terrorize and intimidate the strikers and smash the strike by injunction. On Thursday morning, 40 strikers of the Delman Shoe Co. were arrested in their headquarters at 845 2nd Ave. They were piled into three patrol wagons and brought to court.

The owners of the Comfort Slipper Co. and other slipper manufacturers have notified the workers to return to work and promise to help the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to organize them. Although the shops are announced as opening for the return of the workers, the strikers' ranks remained intact. Not a single striker has accepted the offer of working under a scab union.

Red "scare" propaganda which has figured in many previous strikes of the union has started again. Leaflets issued by an organization calling itself the Independent American League Against the Communist Propaganda in the USA carry a slanderous attack on the Communist Party. The leaflets seek to break the strike and urge the workers to join the scab A. F. of L. union of whose sell-out policies, the shoe workers are well aware.

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ROUND TRIP FARE: $8.00

War Vets Sending Delegates to Meet

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

French author, and Earl Browder, General Secretary, Communist Party, U.S.A., will also address the Congress.

Other speakers at this anti-war meeting will include Professor Alfons Goldshmidt, exiled by the Nazis from Germany, Devere Allen, editor of the World Tomorrow, A. J. Muste, C. P. L. A., William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, Harriet Stanton Blatch, outstanding woman-pacifist, William N. Jones, and others.

Workmen's Circle Branches Joining Congress

The Arc Young Branch, Workmen's Circle, Branch No. 1050, announced yesterday election of delegates to the Congress. The Friends of the Chinese People, pledged to fight for the protection of the Chinese masses against Imperialism, also elected delegates. University graduates, some of whom were drilled as reserve officers for the U. S. army, are rallying to the support of the anti-war Congress with the Association of Unemployed College Alumni electing a delegation to the Congress.

Reinhold Niebuhr, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will act as chairman at the Congress public mass reception at Mecca Temple, while J. B. Matthews, also of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will preside at the reception on the same night, September 29, in St. Nicholas Arena.

* * *

Phila. Anti-War Meet Tonight

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, J. B. Matthews, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and John Green will speak at a mass meeting arranged by the Philadelphia Committee for the Congress Against War to be held tomorrow night (Saturday) at eight o'clock.

* * *

Turkish Workers Hold Meet

NEW YORK.—The Turkish Workers C'ub will hold an anti-war meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at 269 W. 23th St. Speakers will include Margaret Schlauth of New York University, who was a delegate to the Amsterdam Anti-War Congress and a representative of the Turkish Consulate in New York.

* * *

NOTICE ON GREETINGS!

All greetings from organizations (minimum $2) and individuals (25 cents) for the official program of the United States Congress Against War must be turned in to the office, Room 1610, 104 Fifth Ave., by Monday morning.

Nazi Tool Plays Role in Fire Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

allenist brought in by the prosecution, testified that when he saw Van der Lubbe last March he found him practically normal. Offering a "scientific" explanation for the imbecilic Hollander's actions in the trial, the allenist said that "it is not impossible that Van der Lubbe's recent refusal to take nourishment brought about a state of emotional weakening which can well vent itself either in crying or laughing."

"Is it possible that Van der Lubbe is under hypnotic influence?" asked the procecutor with tremendous seriousness. To this the Nazi professor replied, "I regard this as impossible."

In the course of cross-examination Professor Bonhoeffer admitted that when he spoke to Van der Lubbe last March, the latter denied vigorously that he knew Ernst Torgler, former Communist floor leader in the Reichstag, and one of the defendants.

Court Tries to Clear Nazi

The Hitlerite court today eagerly lent itself to the task of attempting to whitewash the Nazi government, accused of being the real instigator of the Reichstag fire. Seeking to refute the widely-supported charge that Edmund Heines, a Nazi leader and now the police chief in the Silesia Province, directed a squad of storm troopers to the Reichstag building, and aided in placing the tinder and finally setting the fire, the States Attorney read a telegram from Heines saying he was at Gleiwitz from February 20 to March 1. The fire occurred on February 27, and by this facile, uncorroborated alibi the Nazis naively hope to convince the world of their innocence in this arson plot.

The presiding judge, Wilhelm Buenger, mildly "reproved" some newspapers which Assistant Parisius charged with having construed testimony given yesterday about an alleged visit to Saxony as being conflicting.

"This kind of reporting," said Judge Buenger benignly, "hurts the cause of complete objectivity."

City Events

Open "Daily" Fund Drive.

Launching their extensive program to gain their voluntarily established quota of $5,000 to be donated to the $40,000 Daily Worker Fund, the Daily Worker Volunteers of New York will conduct an Indian Summer Festival Dance this evening, at the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St.

* * *

Announce Open Forum.

With Mrs. Williana Burroughs scheduled to speak on "How the NRA Affects the Negro Worker," the first Open Forum and general discussion sponsored by the Harlem Workers School will be held Sunday evening, September 24, at the Harlem Workers School, 200 West 135th Street.

* * *

J. Tauber to Speak.

Under the auspices of the Filipino Anti-Imperialist League and the International Labor Defense, Joseph Tauber, I. L. D. defense attorney, will address a mass meeting at 136 15th Street, Brooklyn, tonight, calling for the release of the Filipino political prisoners, Crisanto Evangelista, S. D. Capaducia, Dominador Ambrosio and others.

* * *

Retail Tailors' and Cleaners' Mass Meeting.

An organizational mass meeting of the retail tailors and cleaners will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m., at 144 E. 16th St. There will be a report on the scab tactics of the A. F. of L. officialdom.

* * *

Painters' Fraction Meet.

Members of the Alteration Painters' Union are called to attend a general fraction meeting at the Workers' Center tonight at 7 p.m.

* * *

Shoe Repairers' Membership Meeting.

All shoe repairers, hat cleaners and bootblacks are called to a membership meeting of their union Sunday, 10 a.m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St.

* * *

Speakers' Conference.

The Harlem Agitprop Committee has established a Speakers' Conference for all Party and Young Communist League speakers in the section, for both indoor and outdoor meetings. The first meeting was held last Sunday, with about 25 present, and an organization was formed and a program drawn up. The Conference, together with the Agitprop and the Speakers' Bureau, will be a mechanism for rotating speakers around the section. It was unanimously decided to hold the conference weekly until after the election. The next conference will be held Sunday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

* * *

Guiterres to Speak.

Isabello Guitteres, young brother of one of the Filipino leaders of the Communist Party in the Philippines, who is now serving an eight year prison term, and Joseph Tauber, attorney for the International Labor Defense, will be the outstanding speakers at a mass meeting, concert and dance, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 136 15th St., Brooklyn, at 7 p. m.

Comrade Truesdale, well-known Negro speaker, will also speak.

* * *

Moonlight Sail.

Tonight Student Review Moonlight Sail and Dance on the Hudson aboard the steamer "Seagate." Music, entertainment. Boat leaves Pier 6 E. R., Battery at 8:15 p. m. Subscription $1.00.

* * *

Venezuelian Workers.

Venezuelan workers in New York will today celebrate the opening of the Venezuelan Workers' Center, 1864 Madison Ave., near 110th St., by a program of entainment, beginning at 8 p. m.

SPORTS
by Edward Newhouse

What's Muckraking Worth?

The New York Daily Mirror's Mr. Dan Parker, who came in for a bit of unkind, perhaps injudicially acid commentary in these columns responds with a gracious note:

Dear Mr. Newhouse:

I received in today's mail a copy of your column of recent date (there was no way of telling from the clipping the exact date of publication of the article in question). In the course of the article, you state that "The fact that he has been concentrating solely on the Garden and neglecting a hundred other fake outfits casts some minor doubts on his sincerity."

I don't think you would have made this statement if you knew me and had followed my column over a period of years. The very fact that I go after the big guys and don't concentrate on inconsequential heels who couldn't come back at me must prove something. However, I don't concentrate on the Garden, as you'll learn by following my column. Only last week, I was firing at the Coney Island Stadium for putting Ruby Goldstein in, week after week, with helpless setups. (The Boxing Commission acted on this matter only yesterday.)

If most of my guns are trained on the Garden at this time, it's for the very good reason that the Garden has driven most competing clubs to the wall and now has a virtual monopoly on running the so-called boxing game.

Call me anything you want but insincere. Meantime, best of luck to you in conducting your new sports column.

Fraternally yours,
—DAN PARKER.

* * *

IT WAS indicated that the doubts on Mr. Parker's sincerity were of a minor nature. These minor, innocuous doubtings I reserve for practically everybody and everything. Bitter, bitter life has brought me to this pass.

But I did say that Mr. Parker's exposes of Madison Square Garden and the ratty individual he has denominated Sinister J. Influence have been informative and amusing. I did say that one should presumably be grateful for such exposes as one gets. What I failed to state explicitly in the course of the bantering was that exposes and muckraking are not enough.

Let us assume the Daily Mirror succeeds in breaking the corrupt Garden's "virtual monopoly." Assume Honest Joe Whosis is put in charge. How will that change the situation? "The so-called boxing game" is not being ruined by individual clubs with or without virtual monopolies. There wasn't any less faking, crookedness or profiteering in the industry five, ten or 20 years ago. Fumigating one nest of rats will only drive them to cover in another part of the cellar.

* * *

BOXING is crooked by the very nature of the scheme into which it fits. How can one expect people brought up to admire ideals of success and achievement which can only be attained through crookedness to keep from striving for them? Fighters, promoters, managers, all want to make money and the few formulae which are available for this attainment happen to be crooked.

Eliminate Johnston and you'll get another clique. Smash the monopoly and you'll have disorganized fakery until another enterprising set will take the trouble to reorganize it. It's not the actors you have to shift, the play has to be rewritten.

In cracking open the sore that is Madison Square Garden, Dan Parker helps to diagnose a diseased organism that needs the scalpel and not adhesive tape.

By this time you may have gathered I'm advocating drastic changes. Can they be carried through under the given circumstances? Obviously not.

What's there to keep matchmakers from cutting into the purse of some preliminary boy? What's there to keep fighters with families to support from taking dives? What can prevent a promoter from building third-raters into headline cards? Certainly not the Boxing Commission. Certainly not sporadic exposes.

The status of the sport has to be changed from that of a profiteering industry and a means of libellhood to a medium of recreation.

Utopian? Not at all. It's being done in the Soviet Union. Jimmy Johnston, Ruby Goldstein and Madison Square Garden will only go when professionalism goes, they will only go when an entire system whose values they represent goes, values implicit in the existence of Mr. Dan Parker's Daily Mirror.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Wash'ton	97	49	.664	Detroit	76	70	.479
New York	87	58	.613	Chicago	69	82	.424
Phila.	73	69	.534	Boston	59	94	.413
Cleveland	74	72	.507	St. Louis	55	91	.377

No Teams scheduled for today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	88	55	.615	Boston	77	68	.531
Pittsburgh	83	61	.581	Brooklyn	59	84	.413
Chicago	83	67	.553	Phila.	56	83	.394
St. Louis	80	67	.544	Cincinnati	57	86	.388

Pittsburgh at St. Louis postponed on account of rain.
Only Boston at Philadelphia played.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYOFF
Rochester at Buffalo, 8:45 P.M. EDT, Night Game.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Inning-by-Inning Scores

				R.	H.	E.
Boston	000	100	002	3	6	0
Philadelphia	000	000	000	0	11	1

Betts and Hogan; A. Moore and Davis.

GAMES TODAY
National League
Brooklyn at New York (two games).
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Boston at Philadelphia (two games).
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
American League
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

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Record Army-Navy Funds Demanded for Jobless Insurance

Public Works Fund Turned Into a Huge War Preparations Agency; Less Spent for Relief Now Than Under Hoover

(Continued from Page One)

000 for added munitions purchases.

He is ready to grant the Navy another $153,000,000 from the Public Works Fund for modern air bases, bombing planes, and battleships. He is considering another $90,000,000 for the Army for fighting planes, motorizing the troops, etc.

One billion dollars for the Army and Navy in six months—and less than one-tenth of that for relief!

Government Makes Relief Gesture.

Yesterday, sitting in the White House, President Roosevelt had to listen to the blistering accusations of a United Front delegation which included Bill Dunne of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League about the swift and unceasing advance of starvation in this country under the NRA.

Today, Roosevelt made a feeble gesture toward providing relief for the millions of workers and their families who face hunger and suffering this winter more stark than at any time since the economic crisis struck the capitalist countries of the world like a hurricane.

Roosevelt today authorized the Agricultural Administration to spend up to $75,000,000 for cotton and hogs to provide clothes and meat for jobless workers.

Workers Demand "Surplus".

Ever since the crisis began thousands of jobless workers organized in Unemployed Councils have been fighting for the government to turn over to the hungry workers the "surpluses" of farm products lying in the granaries of the speculators.

The Roosevelt gesture for relief yesterday is calculated to appear as if the Government is embarking on such a program. Actually, it is not.

For it is far from certain that all of the $75,000,000 will be appropriated for this purpose.

The figure given by Roosevelt is merely the top figure, the limit beyond which the relief purchases cannot go.

But, even the highly dubious government estimates of the Labor Department about the return of two million men to work leaves 15,000,000 jobless. And so the generous Roosevelt bounty will grant $5 to every worker and his family to provide food and shelter for the Winter.

It is not the starving workers who will profit much from Roosevelt's bounty.

Rich Planters Benefit

It is the rich cotton planters and wheat speculators who stand to get most of the gravy from Roosevelt's latest action for the starving jobless.

For on closer examination, it appears that Roosevelt's primary interest in authorizing $75,000,000 is to "prevent the accumulation of surpluses" of cotton and wheat, and to effectively pave the way for further curtailing their production.

The $75,000,000 authorization of Roosevelt is merely an extension of the $350,000,000 government program of cotton and wheat buying for the purpose of protecting the profits of the rich planters, while costs of grain and cotton for the consumer are sent leaping skyward.

It is therefore, obvious the Roosevelt Government has decided to cloak the price-raising, crop-destroying activities of its Agricultural Administration by disguising them as a "relief" program.

As relief, the Roosevelt program is miserably inadequate. As Government subsidy to the cotton planters and wheat speculators, it means more fat profits.

The Roosevelt government has already spent $8,000,000 on wheat which it is "dumping" in foreign markets at panic prices in order to keep bread prices in this country moving upward.

The Roosevelt Government has already spent $5,000,000 of a $250,000,000 hog buying program, the major portion of which has been used to purchase young pigs for drowning in order to raise meat prices. Thousands of hogs purchased by the government to get rid of "surplus" are now rotting in the railroad yards of Chicago.

Must Fight for Relief

That is the Roosevelt record on relief payments for the starving workers and their families.

The expenditure of these enormous sums for war preparations reveals how false, how rotten are the excuses of Roosevelt that relief cannot be granted because of a lack of funds.

The billion spent for war building can be wrested from the War and Navy departments by the mass struggle of the workers.

These millions must be demanded by the working class for the immediate creation of a fund for Unemployment Insurance, a fund to be administered by the workers themselves.

The Government is rich. Its millions can be forced out of the hands of the bankers, Generals, and Admirals into the hands of the millions of jobless workers and their families.

Otherwise Roosevelt will go on pouring vast fortunes into the war machine, while men women and children face another winter of bitter suffering and hunger.

The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS

The Legion Convention

The American Legion convention in Chicago on Oct. 2-5 will reflect the fight between the betrayed Rank and File and the two-faced misleadership. It is not only the job of the Legion rank and file to oust Commander Johnson but to elect rank and file committees for control of the Legion, Veterans Bureau, Review boards, etc.

Commander Johnson's past has been one of hypocrisy and betrayal as far as we are concerned. To cover up this "do nothing" policy of the Legion's National Executive Council, they now come forward with a 4-point program. But what of Johnson's past? On the first broadcast of President Roosevelt, Johnson anticipating our disgust and revolt against the Economy Bill told us to "stand behind our commander in chief." While throwing verbal brick bats at the National Economy League he did not lift a finger to organize a real fight against the N. E. L. In fact we find the N. E. L. infested with renegade Legion officials like A. B. Roosevelt, Gov. McNutt of Michigan, etc.

All in the Same Boat

The American Legion misleaders, together with the leaders of the V. F. W. and D. A. V. regardless of their criticism are no different from the N. E. L., American Veterans Association and U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Why the sudden interest on the part of the Legion officials in a program? Especially a 4-point program. We never had one before. This 4-point program is a reflection of rank and file sentiment; it may have been hatched by Legion officials but the impetus came from the rank and file. We shall see later why this program is useless and lacking in the demand of the rank and file; because we, although forcing their hand had nothing to do with the actual framing of the 4 points.

What is going on in the veteran world today is a reflection of the whole economic struggle; proving that the veterans are not a "privileged" class. We, like the rest of the workers, are victims of the breakdown of capitalism.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars was forced by their own rank and file to talk about the "unity of all vets" and even pass resolutions for the Bonus. But the leaders of the V. F. W. like the American Legion will do nothing but talk militantly, pass resolutions, and lobby congress. Proof that these actions are not enough may be found on the breadline, in shanty towns and even veterans' hospitals, etc. Talking and passing resolutions are not enough, these must be backed up with mass action. This is the difference between talking and doing; this is the difference between the officials' plans and the rank and file demands.

The National Economy League has nothing to fear from Johnson. The only fight the Legion officials are waging against the N. E. L., the A. V. A. and our other enemies is one of control of the rank and file. We are suckers pure and simple, suckers and boobs for taking it on the chin from these fakers. There is only one honest, militant rank and file veterans organization in America today; fighting with all their heart and soul for the rights of the rank and file—this is the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. This organization battling for our rights instead of being maligned and slandered should be defended by us; this organization, the driving force behind all mass action, Bonus Marches, relief fights, etc. for veterans is making the V. F. W., D. A. V. and American Legion misleaders talk about plans and programs. But all their talk we repeat, will get us nowhere without mass action.

4-Point Program Exposed

"1. A government policy of equal treatment for the veterans and widows and orphans of veterans, of all wars, thus bringing all of the nation's veteran wards on a common footing. All discriminations must be corrected for all time.

"2. A permanent classification and fixed determination of benefits for all classes of veterans of all wars and their dependents, to the end that both the government and the veterans shall know what the benefits shall be, and to reduce to a minimum the discontent from maladministration and misadministration of the law.

"3. A government policy of entirely adequate provisions, in periods of normal economic conditions, for all veterans with war service-connected disabilities, without regard to their financial status or other means of support.

"4. A government policy recognizing that all incapacitated veterans are, when without means of support, charges and wards of the Federal Government and not of State and local governments, or public or private charity."

Let us examine the 4-point program:

Point 1.—"A government policy of equal treatment, etc." Well the government was impartial and treated all "veterans of all wars" equally when it slashed all veterans compensations, pensions and disability allowances. But does Mr. Johnson demand restoration of the cuts and compensations, pensions and disability allowances? No. He merely asks for another "government policy of equal treatment." "All discriminations must be corrected for all time." Not only corrected Mr. Johnson but wiped out. And what discriminations? We know from the past that Mr. Johnson really isn't interested in discrimination. If he was he would fight against the Negro Jim-Crow Posts right in our own ranks. He does not because he dare not attack discrimination openly. To do this would be asking for Unity of Black and White. From all this it is easy to see that point 1 is just so much trash and demagogy.

(To Be Continued)

New York Workers Demand Release of Reichstag Fire Victims

Fighting off mounted police, 2,000 workers demonstrated before the German Consulate here yesterday to demand the freedom of the four Communist leaders now being tried in Leipzig on frame-up charges.

Roosevelt Is Told of Attacks on Workers' Rights and Organizations

Asked for Public Declaration on Right to Strike, Against Government Suppression of Unions, on Auto Open Shop Code, and on Compulsory Arbitration Under NRA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement was handed to President Roosevelt by the united front delegation which saw him Thursday when Bill Dunne exposed the NRA as a "Slavery Act" to Roosevelt.

* * *

The undersigned urge upon you an immediate public declaration concerning the policies of the administration regarding the elementary rights of workers to organize and elect their own representatives as set forth in Section 7 (a) of the Industrial Recovery Act, and regarding elementary political rights such as right of assembly, right to strike, picketing, freedom from police interference, arbitrary arrest, etc.

This section itself is very vague and the formulation of codes under the Act has produced such an additional variety of interpretation that it is impossible to get from them any clear picture of the administration policy, with the significant exception that no penalties are applied to employers but that workers attempting to organize and better their wages and working conditions are the subject of vicious attacks in which the lives of a number of workers have been lost. In the wave of strikes which is running across the country, state and local authorities in scores of places, acting evidently on what they believe to be the administration's policies, are denying the rights of workers to strike and picket establishments under a code. Police, special deputies and troops are being used against strikers in a rapidly increasing number of instances. Your own pronouncement, urging a suspension of strikes during this period, places a weapon in the hands of the employers and the state and local authorities who are generally on their side in industrial disputes and struggles. In view of the conflicting stands taken by the National Recovery Administration in its labor policy in newspaper interviews and formal decisions, and in view of the widespread attacks on the rights of labor all over the country, we urge upon you an immediate public declaration on these points:

(1) The maintenance of the rights of workers to organize, strike and picket, without curtailment whatever even against establishments operating under the general or special codes or agreements. This right should be maintained inviolate against all forms of forcible interference, and irrespective of the character of the organization involved. The political beliefs or sympathies of members of these unions should not affect their rights.

(2) The government should not modify the right of workers to organize in unions of their own choosing by requiring workers to join a specific union as a condition of employment. No discrimination should be tolerated against any union. Where there are two or more unions in the same industry, they should be recognized and dealt with in accordance with the wishes of the workers in these industries. Joint representation on negotiation and grievance committees composed of workers from the two or more unions should be set up by free elections, thus assuring representation for minorities on these committees. Nothing in the above shall be construed to be a declaration in favor of the so-called open shop or in opposition to what is sometimes called the closed shop, provided the right of minorities is protected as suggested.

(3) The present situation demands that unions directly or indirectly controlled by employers should be outlawed—the so-called "company unions". They cannot satisfy the conditions laid down for collective bargaining, since they are not the genuine expression of the workers' choice. Unless such unions are specifically outlawed, they will continue to be openly and covertly used as a means by which employers will seek to prevent workers from organizing unions of their own choosing.

(4) A public declaration should be issued immediately against the provision in the Auto Code giving employers the right to employ, discharge or promote employees according to "merit". General Johnson has admitted that this provision was a mistake. It is opposed by the entire labor movement as a means of discrimination against unions. It should be at once withdrawn since it emasculates the right of workers to organize free from interference by employers and their agents.

(5) In certain industries the employment of private detectives and the maintenance of organized spying bulwarked by a private police system to thwart labor organization is a long standing practice. It is prevalent in practically all the large and decisive industries such as steel, coal mining, metal mining, oil, etc. It is especially a weapon widely used by the most powerful section of the employers in these industries. All codes should prohibit the employment of any agents of employers to interfere with the rights of workers to organize freely, and with the exercise of all other elementary political rights.

(6) Opposition to any compulsory method of arbitration under which the right of workers to strike is hampered or suspended. The proposed coal code contains such a provision under which workers would be bound by a decision of an administration board not to strike for a period of six months. This plainly contradicts the wording of Section 7 (a) and constitutes a denial of the right to strike.

(7) Recognition of the right of all workers in a given industry to join unions in that industry without discrimination because of race or political belief. That recognition should be enforced by a provision that preference will be given under the codes to labor organizations which do not exclude or discriminate against workers on account of race, religious or political beliefs; and that no exclusive representation of labor shall be given any union which openly in its constitution and by-laws or by subterfuge discriminates against workers for such reasons. This is a common practice as it affects Negroes. It results either in keeping them outside of unions and depriving them of the benefits of organization entirely, as in some Railway Brotherhood Unions and a number of A. F. of L. Unions, or places them in an intolerably inferior position in the union and in the industry.

We urge upon you these points of a general labor policy in the belief that the needs of organized labor and of the working class generally throughout the country demand that an end be put at once to the growing number of ever more vicious attacks on organizers, workers, and their organizations, which force the conclusion that this must be the employers' conception of the way to bring order into industrial relations.

(Signed)

A. J. MUSTE, Exec. Com. American Civil Liberties Union; Conference for Progressive Labor Action.
REV. WM. B. SPOFFORD, American Civil Liberties Union, Church League for Industrial Democracy.
LOUIS WEINSTOCK, Secretary, A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance.
WM. F. DUNNE, Nat'l. Com. Trade Union Unity League.
NORMAN M. THOMAS, American Civil Liberties Union.
IRVING POTASH, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.
ROGER N. BALDWIN, Director, American Civil Liberties Union.
J. W. FORD, Nat'l Com. Trade Union Unity League.
F. E. BROWN, of Typographical Union No. 6.
EDMUND D. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C., Counsel American Civil Liberties Union.
MOE SMITH, Member Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
WILLIAM PICKENS, National Association for Advancement of Colored People.
LOUIS B. BOUDIN, Attorney.
WM. PATTERSON, Nat'l Sec'y International Labor Defense.
NATHAN GREENE, Attorney.
FRED BIEDENKAPP, Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union.

National Events

To Discuss U.S.S.R.

ERIE, Pa.—O. G. Crawford, prominent Socialist of this city, who has recently returned from Soviet Russia, has been announced as the principal speaker at the mass meeting sponsored by the Friends of the Soviet Union for tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, where he will discuss the actual conditions in Russia.

Other speakers on the program include Nathaniel D. Davis, I. L. D. attorney, Dr. Louis Zuker, A. Landy, prominent Communist here, and Norman H. Tallentire, of the National Organization of the F. S. U. George Flick, local secretary of the F. S. U., will act as chairman.

Hold Workers' Outing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A gala Workers' Outing sponsored by the W. I. R. here will be held this afternoon, at 2 p. m., at the WIR camp at Lumberville, Pa. The proceeds of this outing will be employed for relief of striking workers and in particular for the militant strikers of the Hellwig Silk Dye workers at Kensington.

To Plan Mayoralty Parade.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — A huge parade starting from West 25th Street will be held here Sunday as part of the campaign to elect I. O. Ford, Communist candidate, to the city mayoralty. Candidate Ford will address the paraders on the NRA and its meaning to the working class.

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HARLEM WORKERS' SCHOOL FORUM
WILLIANA BURROUGHS
will lecture on
"How The N.R.A. Affects The Negro Workers"
Sunday, September 24, at 8 p.m.
at the
HARLEM WORKERS SCHOOL
200 W. 135th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
Room 212B.

DYE STRIKERS SCOFF AT ATTEMPT TO BREAK THEIR RANKS BY "RED" SCARE

Squad of Federal Agents Reported Sent in to Intimidate Foreign Born Workers; Threaten Deportation

By CARL REEVE.

PATERSON, N. J.—"Reports to Washington of defamatory speeches made to striking dyers by reputed Communists has been responsible for the sending here of a squad of federal agents, it was reported. The justice department operatives are said to be investigating the citizenship status of leaders, with the idea of quickly prosecuting deportation proceedings if circumstances warrant such action" (yesterday's Paterson Call).

This is not the first time in the dyers' strike in Paterson that the Roosevelt government, represented by U. S. Labor Conciliator John Moffitt, together with the employers, have tried to split the ranks of the striking dyers by raising the red scare and by attempting to split the ranks of the foreign born and native born strikers. Last Tuesday the Paterson Call stated, "Through a spokesman the twenty-two independent dye operators, among them some of the largest in the city, announced they would eliminate all 'left wing' strikers, **and as far as possible limit future employment to citizens.**" And when the mass picket line of the National Textile Workers' Union several thousand strong picketed the Lodi mill and shut it down, the local papers announced that the police force included federal officers who were watching for non citizens.

Bosses Are Foreigners.

The striking dye workers scoff at this absurd attempt to break their ranks. "Ninety-five per cent of the dyers in some mills are not citizens," said one striker, "and at least sixty per cent are foreign born in the entire dyeing and broad silk industry. Without the foreign born they couldn't work the mills. And besides, most of the bosses themselves are foreigners."

An investigation reveals that this statement is correct. The employers in the dye and silk industry are sprinkled with such old "American" stock names as Louie Cohen, Julius Breuer, J. Goldsmith, Sam Kirsch, Murliman, Bauer, Morits, Cohn, and Martstat. Many of these foreign born bosses have foreign born relatives working in their mills.

If the employers and the Roosevelt government think that the native born are pleased with the increasing attacks on the foreign born, interviews with strikers would disillusion them. An American born girl from the M. and H. Blake mill says, "If foreign born non citizens are fired, my mother and father would lose their jobs. I'd have to support the whole family. Most of the native born workers are young workers whose relatives are foreign born mill workers."

Would Be More Militant.

"Many of the young Americans would have to leave high school and even grammar school and go to work in place of their foreign born parents," said a young native born dyer from the Weidemann plant. "Practically all of the textile workers who are foreign born have lived for years in Paterson. Many have families born in Paterson. If the foreign born are fired, the kids will have to go to work."

"The young workers are the most militant," said another native born dye striker. "If they fill up the mills with native born, they will find strikes increasing and not decreasing. Young native born Americans are taking a leading part together with the foreign born, in this strike. The only pure Americans are Indians, anyhow. They are not going to fire eighty per cent of the dying industry in Paterson."

Part of Sell Out.

The repeated attempts of the Roosevelt government to split the workers on the basis of foreign born and American does not set well with either section among the strikers. "They call us wops and hunkies," said a dye striker who has been in the industry 22 years and has sons and daughters working in the silk mills. "What do they want to do. They want to drive us back to work, and then cut our wages down after two or three weeks."

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Form Joint Strike Committee of Silk Workers in Easton

Ignore Objection of A. F. of L. Official

EASTON, Pa.—The rank and file silk strikers here have voted to establish a solid united front of all strikers regardless of union affiliation, brushing aside the objections of the United Textile Union Organizer Thompson. The united front was proposed by the members of the National Strike Committee which met in Allentown, and the National Textile Workers Union, and at a mass meeting of the strikers, Wednesday, the strikers unanimously voted for the proposal, one strike committee, one solid united front.

The following day the strike committee of the Easton district, composed of two elected delegates from each striking shop, elected a committee of ten to work with the strike committee, composed of five members of the United Textile Workers' Union, and five of the National Textile Workers' Union and unaffiliated workers. This committee does not replace the Easton strike committee, and all decisions must be voted on by the strikers before being final.

The Easton strikers elected a committee to visit the strike committee of the Associated Silk workers (United Textile) in Paterson, and to take up the question of why it is that MacMahon, Schweitzer and the other UTW officials, have not taken steps to spread the strike into the anthracite and other fields, where the mills are working. "The mills in Shamokin and other parts of the anthracite are working, and the UTW officials are not trying to spread the strike," a member of the Easton strike committee said. "The only picketing done was done at the direction of the Easton strikers," said this striker. "We are also going to propose to the Associated Silk strikers in Paterson a united front." If the united front can be secured in Paterson, so that all strikers regardless of union, are on one strike committee presenting a solid front, the strike is won on a national scale. The UTW officials should not be allowed to stand in the way of a united front of the rank and file. The Associated Silk does not control the strike in Easton or Allentown or the dyers' strike in Paterson and we must have a united front in order to have an effective national strike."

The National Strike Committee issued the following statement in Easton, "Vote No on Ending the Strike. Hold Out with Allentown, Stroudsburg, Paterson, Scranton and other silk centers. We are interested in a decent standard of living, not slavery at low wages. Demand a report of the National Strike Committee Meeting, held in Allentown. United We Stand, Divided We Fall." The strikers overwhelmingly rejected the five weeks' "truce" proposed by MacMahon, the bosses, and the NRA.

"Thompson is done," a strike committee member said after the strikers voted for the united front. "He was booed out of the hall last time he spoke. He is hobnobbing with the politicians and NRA officials of Easton but he could not prevent unity of the rank and file.

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NOTE: Due to unavoidable circumstances Comrade REDACHT is unable to speak this Sunday. He will lecture at the Workers' School at a future date.

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V. Marcy	.10	J. G. Johnson	.10
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C. K.	.10	N. S.	.15
M. S.	.10	J. Ritbich	.25
H. L.	.10	V. P.	.25
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Elias Beckman	.10	B. N.	.10
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Our Trade Union Work and the 14th Anniversary of the Party

The Party Always Carried on a Relentless Struggle Against Class Collaboration and Reformism

By JACK STACHEL

THE Communist Party of the U. S. has entered the fifteenth year of its existence. It is worth while to briefly review our trade union work in the light of the experience of these years. Of course, in this short article we can touch only on the main points. The Communist Party has been the decisive force in helping to develop the revolutionary trade union movement. All the achievements, problems and weaknesses of the revolutionary trade union movement have been identified with the activity of the Communist Party.

From the very beginning of its existence the Communist Party has carried on a sharp struggle against the class collaboration policies of Gompers, Green, Woll & Co. and their supporters, the Hillquits, Hillmans and Thomases. From the very beginning the Communist Party became a force mobilizing the workers in struggle for better conditions, inculcating the workers in the experience of these struggles of the necessity to fight for the abolition of the whole capitalist system of exploitation. But while the Communist Party throughout its existence has remained true to the policy of the class struggle and carried on a determined struggle against the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and its class collaboration policy the trade union policies and tactics have undergone a change throughout these years, on the basis of the changes in the labor movement as well as a result of experiences gained in the struggle.

We can divide the trade union policies and tactics of the Party into three main phases.

The first, the period of main emphasis on small "pure" revolutionary industrial unions and no work in the A. F. of L. organizations; the second period a swing to the other extreme —namely work only in the A. F. of L. and neglect of the unorganized; the third, the present period of our trade union work which consists of **both the building of new unions among the unorganized and especially in the basic industries, and at the same time work within the existing unions, the A. F. of L. and other reformist controlled organizations.**

The fight for a correct trade union policy was throughout the Party's existence also connected with the factional struggles that mark the early history of our Party, and the process that went on in the Party of merging into one united Party the elements that came to the Party from the various currents of the labor movement.

The first orientation of the newly organized Communist Party in the main was to neglect the work in the A. F. of L. unions. There was even a certain theoretical justification developed for this. This tendency was not limited to the U. S. It was prevalent in most newly formed parties throughout the world. It was this condition that led Lenin to write his famous pamphlet **"Should Communists Work in the Reactionary Unions?"** in which Lenin sharply criticized the leftist mistakes of abandoning the workers in the reactionary unions to the bureaucrats. In the U. S. this policy had its counterpart in the main emphasis of the trade union work being laid upon the IWW, which was still at that time a fairly large organization, and also upon small groups of independent unions that led a sectarian existence, such as the Amalgamated Metal Workers in New York and similar organizations. This was the heritage of the young Communist movement from the sectarianism of the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. Its positive side was the sharp struggle against the class collaboration policy of the A. F. of L. and the policy of the S. P. which was the same but cloaked in "neutrality" on the trade union field.

* * *

THE intrusion of some native experienced trade union leaders into the Communist Party led by the present outstanding leader of our Party, Wm. Z. Foster, made a turn to work among the millions of workers in the American Federation of Labor. Foster already found a substantial element in the Party (Browder, Dunne, etc.) who pressed for work in the mass reformist trade unions. It must be remembered that at this time new millions of workers from the basic industries had been brought into the A. F. of L. and that the A. F. L. had at this time the largest membership in its entire history. Foster and others of the experienced trade union leaders, among them the present General Secretary of the Party, Earl Browder, Jack Johnstone, Bill Dunne, helped to orientate the Communist Party towards the millions of organized workers in the American Federation of Labor. Foster organized the left wing in the A. F. of L., the Trade Union Educational League, that became a big force in the labor movement, receiving support for its policies from a large section of the membership of the A. F. of L. and outstanding officials who at that time professed to support progressive policies.

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BUT this period of our trade union work though marked by great forward strides towards the masses was not without its mistakes. Especially at the later stages when the mass expulsion policy and decline of the A. F. of L. set in and large sections of the masses that had flocked into the A. F. of L. during the war were driven out, the policy remained almost exclusively work in the A. F. of L. with no attempt to organize the masses of the unorganized into new unions when it became clear that the A. F. of L. bureaucracy was not interested, and unwilling to organize the millions of unorganized in the basic industries. While the elements gathered around Foster were the ones who in the early phases of this policy were mainly responsible for the failure to orientate on the organization into new unions of the unorganized, at a time when at least there were still some possibilities that the A. F. of L. could be used to organize the unorganized, in the later stages following the death of the founder of the Party, Comrade Ruthenberg, the elements around Foster were already pressing for the formation of the new unions, while the group then led by the renegate Jay Lovestone stood opposed to the formation of new unions.

The third phase of the trade union policy was marked by the struggle for the line of the Comintern and the Red International of Labor Unions in the U. S. as laid down at the fourth RILU Congress and the Sixth Comintern Congress. This line was resisted by the Lovestone group. The elements around Foster and Browder fought for the line, although not without some hesitation among some. The Party as a whole was slow in seeing the turn in events. Thus in 1926-27 the thousands of Passaic textile workers who were led by an independent union under the leadership of the Party were turned over to the A. F. of L. on the theory of "attaching them to the main stream of the labor movement." Of course the A. F. of L. quickly liquidated the entire organization. Similiarly we missed the right moment in organizing the new unions in the mining and needle industry. After the bureaucrats betrayed and split the ranks of the workers, we waited until the workers were defeated in struggle by the employers and only then in 1928 and 1929 did we organize the unions in these industries.

With the expulsion of the Lovestone and Cannon renegades from the Party, the Party was able to move more rapidly in the direction of the line laid down by the Red International of Labor Unions. The new policy took firm shape in the fall of 1929 with the transformation of the Trade Union Educational League into the Trade Union Unity League as the new center of revolutionary unions and revolutionary oppositions in the reformist unions.

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WE did not entirely escape one-sidedness and sectarianism with the official adoption of the policy laid down by the Comintern and the RILU. We again not in words so much but in deeds swung to another extreme. This resulted in serious neglect in the work in the A. F. of L. unions from which to this date we have not completely recovered. But on the whole we have not only a better undestanding but a more correct practice. Now while we realize that our main task is to organize the unorganized in the basic industries into the TUUL unions, we are at the same time fully conscious of the necessity to work among the millions of workers organized in the A. F. of L. and similar organizations.

The question may be asked: If the present policy is correct, why then are we not succeeding in organizing more workers into the T.U.U.L. unions, and more workers into the A. F. of L. oppositions? There are a number of reasons for this. The new unions were formed after defeated struggles. The new unions almost from the very beginning of their existence were faced with the severe crisis and unemployment when all other unions were on the decline. It took some time for the workers who were under attack to reform their ranks and enter the fight for economic demands.

Were we more experienced in meeting such situations, we might have even under these difficult conditions made more headway. Furthermore, it was inevitable that after the sharp struggle against the opportunist elements that were expelled, some leftist moods should be carried over in a mechanical way into the unions. This, of course, also militated against the rapid growth of the unions.

But above all the main reason lies in the failure to master the new methods of work that were required to meet the new situation. We carried over the old methods of the A. F. of L. into the work of the Red Trade Unions. There was not the understanding on how to organize in the shops, how to carry through the policy of concentration, how to develop the united front. There was not a sufficient understanding how to win over or even approach the strata of unorganized workers, among them the Negro workers, the women and young workers.

The mistakes were open right wing mistakes, the methods of the old A. F. of L. unions, but at the same time there were leftist mistakes, especially in the questions of organization. There was too much the tendeficy to make the union duplicates of the Communist Party. Now we are in the process of correcting these mistakes. And we already can see progress where the weaknesses mentioned above are being overcome. Finally we should not forget that our young and inexperienced organizations from the very beginning had to face the combined attacks of the government, the employers, the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, the Socialist misleaders, the Musteites and the renegade groups.

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Is our present policy correct in the face of the latest developments in the labor movement? Some would question this. The renegades are especially busy calling for the liquidation of the new unions and for work only in the A. F. of L. They would have us revert to the days of 1923-1928. We must reject this position as most dangerous to the workers. Especially at this time is our policy correct. The doubters point to the growth of the A. F. of L. We do not deny this. We do not deny that we must increase and improve our work in the A. F. of L. But it must, of course, be the work of revolutionary opposition. It can not be the type of work carried on by the Lovestonites under the leadership of Zimmerman in the ILGWU. **Zimmerman has become part and parcel of the bosses-Whalen-Dubinsky combination.** Our main task still it to organize the millions of unorganized into the TUUL unions. **It would be a crime if we at this time were to slacken our work of building the revolutionary unions.** The A. F. of L. has not succeeded in recruiting more than 300,000 workers, despite the fact that it has the backing of the government and a section of the employers. The TUUL unions at this time can already record that they have recruited nearly 75,000 new members during this same period. If we compare the strength of the A. F. of L. and the TUUL at the outset of this drive then we see that there are great possibilities for the red unions precisely at this time.

What are the perspectives? It is not yet clear to what extent the A. F. of L. will be able to enroll the mass of the workers. It is true that where the red unions make progress the bosses more and more call in the A. F. of L. leaders to organize the workers. But for what purpose? To organize the workers to fight for better conditions? Of course not. To prevent the fight of the workers for better conditions! And what will the workers who have joined the A. F. of L. do? Will they follow the policies of the bureaucrats? **They will not.** The **restrike** of the coal miners in Pennsylvania is a good indication. The strikes everywhere against the will of the A. F. of L. leaders show where the wind is blowing. We know that the existence of red unions, even though small, has been a force that has prevented the employers from driving down the workers to even lower levels than they did during the crisis. We know that the workers need these unions. They are a force far out of proportion to their numerical strength. In certain industries, especially in steel, the new union has more members and certainly plays a more important role than the A. F. of L. union. It is the only union leading the struggle of the workers.

Our perspective must be that at present, while the A. F. of L. is gaining members and the **work in the A. F. of L. must be better organized, must receive more attention, must be orientated on the more decisive strata rather than limited as until now almost exclusively to the building trades,** at the same time the new unions are being built and can be built especially in the basic industries. This is, at present, the main task of the revolutionary trade union movement, side by side with increasing its activity in the A. F. of L. organization.

A Good Ear for the Voice of the Masses

". . . The Party must have a good ear for the voice of the masses, must pay close attention to their revolutionary instinct, must study the actualities of their struggle, must carefully inquire whether their policy is sound—and must, therefore, be ready, not only to teach the masses, but also to learn from them.

"This means in the second place, that the Party must from day to day win the confidence of the proletarian masses; that by its policy and by its activities, themselves secure the support of the masses, that it must not order, but persuade, helping the masses to become aware of their own experience that the Party policy is right; that it must, therefore, be the guide, the leader, the teacher of the proletariat."

—*Stalin.*

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"The attitude of a political party towards its errors is one of the most important and surest criterions of the seriousness of the Party, and of how it fulfills in practice its obligations towards the laboring masses. To admit a mistake openly, to disclose its reasons, to analyze the surroundings which created it, to study attentively the means of correcting this mistake,—these are the signs of a serious Party, this means a performance of its duties. This means educating and training the class and consequently the masses."

—*Lenin.*

Fourteen Years of Struggle! —By Burck

Party's History and Struggle Against Opportunism

Right and "Left" Deviations Are Always Concessions to Opportunism

By EARL BROWDER

FOURTEEN years of our Party history is composed of the struggle against opportunism within the workers' movement, against the treacherous policies of the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy of collaboration with the capitalist class. This struggle has its counterpart in the internal life of our Party in the struggle against deviations from the correct Marxist-Leninist line. These deviations have shown themselves at all times and in different forms. They represent the influence of our enemies extending into our own ranks. Their existence reflects the insufficient education of our members and leaders in the principles of Bolshevism, their insufficient steeling in the fires of struggle.

Deviations are always concessions or surrenders to opportunism. Sometimes they show themselves openly as capitulation; sometimes they mask themselves as "ultra-radicalism," as "extreme left."

In our battle of today to carry out the Open Letter, in our struggles against the NRA and the "New Deal," we constantly find these old deviations popping up again in new dresses. Proposals of a hundred forms are made, in the direction of softening down our struggle aaginst NRA, of making concessions to it, of letting up in our struggle against opportunism and social-fascism. Others hide the same tendency behind "left" proposals to "boycott" the struggles around the codes of the NRA, to avoid the sharp confrontation of our position against the opportunists before the masses, in the name of preserving our "revolutionary purity," proposals which, if adopted, would have the same result as the open surrender to the NRA.

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OUR party has developed and grown strong in a constant fight against both forms of deviation, a fight on two fronts, against open right deviations and against "left" distortions. Only our inner strength in overcoming deviations gives our Party and the revolutionary movement its outer strength, as the firm and courageous leader of the movement of the masses. Any inner looseness, laxness, or tolerance of deviations, would immediately reflect itself among the masses in the less of our influence, of our position of leader and educator of the mass movement.

That is the chief lesson of the history of fourteen years of our Party.

When, immediately after its formation, our Party was driven underground by the Palmer raids and wholesale deportation and imprisonments, its whole history for several years was dominated by this inner struggle on two fronts: First, the fight against those tendencies to surrender our revolutionary program in order to come out into the open as a "legal" Party which would be tolerated because it abandoned the revolution; second, the fight against the tendency to refuse to come into the open at all, to make the underground existence of our Party into a "principle" to condemn the Party to the miserable existence of a secret sect. We fought against and defeated both tendencies; unless we had done so, our Party would have been destroyed.

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THE relative stabilization of world capitalism which followed the temporary decline of the post-war revolutionary wave, was the basis of the rise of bourgeois illusions and prejudices among certain opportunist elements in our Party. One of the expressions of this influence was the platform, draped in concealing phrases, of turning the Communist Party (then the Workers Party) from leader of the American working class into the tail-end of the Liberal-bourgeois labor movement of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers stamp. The exponent of this tendency was Salutsky (now J. B. S. Hardman). Salutsky was expelled from our Party in 1922. Another example that arose shortly after that was the effort of Ludwig Lore to raise the banner of Trotskyism as the rallying center for all opportunist elements to control the Party and break it away from the Communist International. Instead of following the line of the Party toward Americanization through sinking its roots among the basic American workers in the key industries, by organizing and leading their struggles, this opportunist attempted to establish a patriotic, Monroe-doctrine American Party—a political counterpart of the reactionary American Federation of Labor. The Party Convention of 1924 unanimously expelled this renegade from the ranks of the revolutionary Party.

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IN the period before the outbreak of the world economic crisis and the consequent shattering of capitalism's partial stabilization, our Party went through another period of inner crisis. Preparing for the great class battles to come, our Party, together with the whole International, found forces within itself resisting these preparations. Inner struggles ensued, around the decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the Comiptern. In the United States we had the arising of a Trotskyist faction in the Party, led by Cannon, which tried by "left" phrases to lead the Party into the swamps of opportunism. The Lovestone faction carried the open banner of capitalism to the Second International and the trade union bureaucracy. Both factions had the same practical program behind their differences in abstract phrases. Only by defeating and driving out both, was our Party able to emerge as the organizer and leader of the masses on the issues of struggles arising from the crisis, and prepare the masses for the revolutionary way out of the crisis.

Today our Party is again going through a critical period of testing. Today it is no longer a struggle over the programmatic problems of determining the direction in which we want to go. But it is the hundred-fold more difficult struggle to find the concrete steps along the path which we unanimously adopted. It is the struggle to translate our resolutions into mass actions, actions in which the Party marches forward not alone but at the head of a gathering army of hundreds of thousands and millions of American workers.

In order to most effectively carry out the Open Letter of our Party, it should be studied in the light of the whole fourteen years history of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. the whole experience in the fight against right and "left" deviations.

Marx, Lenin, and Stalin on the Role of the Communist Party

The Struggle Between the Revolutionists and the Opportunists Was Irreconcilable

By V. J. JEROME.

"FOR, before all else, Marx was a revolutionist." These memorable words uttered by Engels at the graveside of his comrade and co-worker, Karl Marx, hold the full content of Marx' life-work—his revolutionary teachings as a guide to revolutionary action.

Marx' work as organizer went hand in hand with his work as theoretician. In 1847 he and Engels founded the first international Communist Party — the Communist League, whose Rules and Constitution opened significantly with the article:

"The aim of the League is the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the establishment of the rule of the proletariat, the abolition of the bourgeois social order founded upon class antagonisms, and the inauguration of a new social order wherein there shall be neither classes nor private property."

It was for this League that Marx and Engels wrote the famous **Manifesto of the Communist Party**, known popularly as the **Communist Manifesto.** The Manifesto embodied their revolutionary theory in progammatic form. Adopted as the program of action by the revolutionary party which Marx and Engels organized and led, the **Communist Manifesto** has remained the classic guide to revolutionary action for the workers of all countries. The program adopted by the Communist International, which was founded by Lenin in 1918, is its direct continuation and further development in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions.

Marx pointed out that the emancipation of the working class is the historic task of the working class itself. But this does not mean that the proletariat can liberate itself from capitalism in the course of spontaneous action. The class army of the workers can engage in effective warfare, can achieve victory only if it produces from its ranks the revolutionary vanguard, the Party, to give to the class struggle leadership and direction, to unify all the other working class organizations in the struggle for one common objective. In the words of the **Communist Manifesto:**

"Thus, in actual practice, Communists form the most resolute and persistently progressive section of the working class parties of all lands, whilst, as far as theory is concerned, being in advance of the general mass of the proletariat, they have come to understand the determinants of the proletarian movement and how to foresee its course and its general aims."

The role of the Party is therefore to win the majority of the working class for revolutionary struggle against capitalism, to bring forward in alliance with that class and under its leadership all the toiling masses of the countryside and the city in common struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

It was the Manifesto of the Communist Party which sounded the slogan: "Workers of all lands unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to win!"

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MARX and Engels guarded zealously the integrity of the revolutionary party. Throughout the period of the First International, and after it had ceased to exist, they struggled against the sectarian and reformist elements, against the petty-bourgeois anarchism of the Bakouninists, against the rank opportunism of the Lassalleans, against reformist British trade unionism. When the opportunists, those who paved the way for the present-day social-fascists, began to rear their heads, Marx and Engels lashed them with merciless criticism. **The Critique of the Gotha Program,** Engels criticism of the **Erfurt Program,** as well as numerous articles and letters by Marx and Engels, are devoted to correcting the failure of the Party to live up to its role of vanguard. It was his keen insight into the logical consequences of opportunism that enabled Engels, as far back as 1882, to make the powerful prediction that in the event of a European war, "our party in Germany would be swept and split by a stream of chauvinism, and the same would happen in France."

Marx and Engels predicted the eventual split of the revolutionary Party from the opportunist elements. They knew that such a break was inevitable. For the integrity of the Party, to save the Party from being turned into an instrument in the hands of the class-enemy, they deemed it desirable.

Engels wrote to Bebel in 1882 in behalf of himself and Marx:

"That sooner or later it will come to a clash with the bourgeois elements in the Party, and to a split into a right and left wing, I haven't had the slightest illusions for a long time, and in a note regarding the article in the **Jahrbuch** I bluntly said that I considered it **desirable.** . . . One thing you can be entirely sure of: If it will come to a clash with these gentlemen, and the left wing of the Party will open its cards, we will, under all circumstances, go with you—and actively, with the whors up."

Lenin deepened and rendered more concrete Marx' teaching on the Party into a plan for a fighting party of the proletarian revolution. The opening of this century ushered in the historic period of proletarian revolutions, following the thirty years of "quiet" subsequent to the defeat of the Paris Commune. The forces were gathered for the bourgeois-democratic revolution that was to overthrow czarist autocracy. But was this bourgeois-democratic revolution to be a mere repetition of the revolution of 1848? Was it to end in entrenching capitalism in Russia?

Against the affirmative answer of the opportunists, the Russian mensheviks, Lenin declared that in the epoch of imperialism the proletariat is ripe to push the revolution forward from its bourgeois-democratic to its socialist stage. The question resolved itself into this: Shall the impending revolution establish the complete dictatorship of capitalism or shall it expropriate the capitalist class and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat?

Around this question developed the struggle over the function and the structure of the party. The mensheviks were content with a loose, shapeless, ill-disciplined party. They wanted to open the doors of the Party to all comers, to infest its rank with bourgeois elements, to negate its role as vanguard. Lenin stressed the need for a party of a new type, a monolithic, fighting organization with its strength in quality, in centralism, in disciplined methods of work—the party that shall be in the real sense the vanguard marching at the head of the working class movement toward seizure of power.

The issue was clear: the struggle between the revolutionists and the opportunists was irreconciliable. In 1903, at the second congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, the majority, the proletarians, the Marxists, went to the side of Lenin, shortly afterward forming the Bolshevik (Majority) Party. The minority, the opportunists, the petty-bourgeois elements, the pseudo-Marxists, took the side of menshevism, eventually degenerating into social patriotism and counter-revolution.

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HISTORY has demonstrated the correctness of Leninism. It was through the establishment of the Russian Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Lenin that the Russian workers and peasants were able to overthrow the capitalist oppressors and to establish the Soviet system. It is under the guidance of the Bolshevik Party, led by Comrade Stalin, Lenin's foremost disciple, that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have succeeded in laying the foundation of socialist economy and are now roceeding to fulfill the Second Five-Year Plan for the establishment of the classless society.

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LENIN stressed the need of keeping the Party cleansed from all opportunist elements, from all carriers of bourgeois teachings. Lenin stressed the need on the part of the Party for being thoroughly self-critical in order to be thoroughly self-corrective.

Above all he stressed the need for iron discipline in the Party, for coordinating the activity and the revolutionary will of the Party membership on the priniciple of democratic centralism. Lenin made it clear that bolshevik discipline is not blind obedience to dogma, as the enemies of the working class would have it believed. Such discipline is valueless, nay harmful, to the Revolutionary Party. The discipline of the Communist Party is resoluteness springing from a clear understanding of the relationship of the Party program to the basic theory upon which the Party formulates its strategy and tactics. Only through preserving its discipline, through guarding it zealously against all enemies from within and without, can the Party be the solidified vanguard leading the struggles of the working class.

The teachings of Marx and Lenin on the Party are being carried out and further developed by Comrade Stalin. "The proletariat needs the Party," declares Comrade Stalin, "for

(Continued on Page Five)

From Federationism to A Centralized Party

By MAX BEDACHT

ORGANIZATIONALLY and politically our American Comunist Party carried on its back for some years after its birth, the eggshells of its earlier development. Lack of theoretical clarity had developed in the left wing of the Socialist Party a strong anti-parliamentiarism, as against the pure and simple bourgeois parliamentarism of Hilquit and Berger. It had developed opposition to work within the reformist trade unions as against the subordination to reformist trade unionism by Hilquit and Berger. It had developed a theory for federationism as a "principle" because the federation form of organization in the S.P. had facilitated the organization and maintenance of the left wing.

This federationism, before the birth of our Party a contribution to its incubation, became an obstacle to its bolshevization after its birth. If the Party were to become a Party of revolutionary leadership and action, the federationism had to be liquidated.

The federationism was based on the maintenance of practically independent national language organizations within our Party. These various federations hd their own conventions; they elected their own executive committees and maintained their own secretaries.

Instead of being directed from the Party center, the federations exercized pressure on the center. Instead of the center being the dominant leadership, the component parts of the center were dominated by the various federation, in which the members of the National Executive Committee held leading positions.

Such lack of centralization is always a serious obsfacle to discipline and united action; but in this instance it was especially harmful. The language Federations resisted Americanization of the Party in two respects.

1. They lived in, and their political life reflected mostly only the developments and struggles in their home countries. Therefore, the manifestations of the political life of our Party could appeal little to the American worker.

2. Its practical aloofness from concrete issues of the class struggle in America forced our Party into the position of a propagandist rather than an agitator for and a leader in workers action.

Aside from thus being the seat of leftist sectarianism, the Federations naturally also were the playground of the reformist, of the 2½ Internationalists of those days. In the German Federation Lore held forth with a program of friendship toward S. P. reformism and opposition to Communist International bolshevism. Lore in the German Federation was assisted by Askeli in the Finnish Federation.

After the fourth Congress of the Communist International, in November, 1923, our international leadership pressed for the more rapid bolshevization of the Communist Parties. For our American Communist Party this meant, first of all, the reorganization into a centralized body. It meant a determined struggle against elements foreign to bolshevist policies, the reformist elements which still had hiding places in the Federated Party; it meant an effort to make the Party one of action and of leadership for the workers rather than one of mere propaganda among the workers.

This reorganization was decided upon at the Fourth Convention of the Party in 1925.

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THE required reorganization was not merely the problem of regrouping the Party membership; it was rather a most important political reorientation and change in policies.

It was one of the weaknesses of the reorganiation of 1925-26 that it was carried through too much as a mere regrouping of the Party membership. This mechanical effort could not result in the full realization of the desired aim: bolshevization.

For this mechanical conception the major responsibility rested with factionalism within the Party. Although there were no differences between the factions on bolshevization, yet the factional approach to the problem itself on the part of both existing factions blinded the comrades considerably to the real problem and interests of the Party.

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YET in spite of these shortcomings the reorganization of our Party in 1925 and 1926 advanced in its revolutionary qualities. The most important conditions were created for the Party for its becoming a revolutionary Party the life of which was derived from the issues and from activities in the American class struggle.

The reorganization abolished federationism; it defeated Lore-ism; it cleansed itself from the conscious social-democratic elements like Lore and Askeli; it made the first beginnings of establishing basic units of the Party in the shops; it made the Central Committee of the Party its real leader. In spite of the handicaps of existing factionalism the Party started on the road to bolshevization.

The job which confronts the Party at this moment, in 1933, is the completion of the task which the reorganization of 1925-26 began; it is the completion of the political task of bolshevization; it is the breaking down of the last remnants of the walls of isolation through sectarianism; it is the carrying out of the tasks of the Open Letter; it is the rooting of the Party in the mills, mines and factories of the country; it is the establishment of the Party as the organizer and leader of the American workers in their daily struggle for existence and in their final struggle for emancipation.

MINERS CAN WIN BETTER CONDITIONS ONLY THROUGH OWN ACTION

PENNA. MINERS CONTINUE STRIKE AFTER CODE O.K. IN DEFIANCE OF UMWA HEADS

Kick Out Lewis and Brood of Strikebreakers, Borich Urges; "You Must Take Union in Your Own Hands to Win"

By F. BORICH

THE warnings of the National Miners Union that the New Deal President would force a strikebreaking code upon the miners unless they fight against it has been fully justified. The warning that Lewis, Fagan, Feeney & Co. would betray the miners has also been justified.

The code of the scab coal operators, with slight modifications and small paper concessions, has been accepted by Lewis & Co., approved by the NRA Administration and the Labor Advisory Board and signed by President Roosevelt. The basic wage scale of $5.90, 32-hour week, union recognition, etc., offered in the so-called general code, presented jointly by the "union" operators and Lewis has been changed in favor of the demands of the open shop operators.

Instead of the promised $5.00 in the Pittsburgh District and $4.50 in the Southern Districts the miners are told they will receive around $4.60 and $3.00 respectively. Instead of 32-hour week the code provides 40-hour week. The so-called captive mines, belonging to Steel, Oil and other trusts and producing coal not for market but for the use of these trusts are given the right to pay lower wages, work more hours, etc. These captive mines produce more than 60 per cent of coal. The H. C. Frick Coal Co., subsidiary of the U. S. Steel already announced that it will not employ members of the UMWA or any other labor organization but only those "sympathizing with the company union."

More Slavery

Instead of the promised freedom—more slavery! Instead of higher standard of living—more starvation! Instead of the right to organize and strike—company union and compulsory arbitration! This is how Mr. Roosevelt fulfils his promises he gave you when he sent you back to work in August and broke your strike! The World War veterans got the same kind of "New Deal."

So far you have refused to accept the code and rightly so. You are striking against the code. Over 60,000 are on strike. The strike took place even before the code was signed. When you struck J. L. Lewis, the bosses newspapers and every other flunky of the coal operators said that you are having a "holiday." This was done to minimize the strike, its importance and significance. The newspapers went so far saying that you were striking for the code. All of this was done to prevent the spreading of the strike.

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NOW that the code has been signed and you continue to strike these same newspapers, appearing in the role of "friend," appeal to you to go back to work and "give the code a chance." Unanimous decision of your Conference in Pricedale, representing about 60 local unions, to continue the strike was an excellent answer to coal operators' newspapers.

J. L. Lewis sent a telegram to the Pittsburgh Terminal miners and instructed them to go back to work. The Terminal miners answered this telegram by unanimous vote to continue the strike.

Wm. Hargest, district secretary treasurer, sent a letter to all locals instructing them to go to work. Most of the locals answered by destroying the letter even before it was read and others by voting it down. An excellent answer!

John O'Leary, international board member, issued a public appeal asking you to go to work. The Westmoreland miners answered by a picket line of 10,000.

"Holiday" Lies

All of this gives a lie to the statements about "holiday" and that you were striking for the code. It was not and it is not a "holiday." It is a strike. And it was not and it is not a strike for the code but against the slavery code.

By deciding to continue the strike you miners have taken the right road, the only road that can bring about higher wages, better working and livingconditions, shorter working day, recognition of a union, etc. There is no other way to win these things. **Strike is the best weapon!**

But the National Miners Union wants to warn you again. The strikebreaking machinery is in the making. It will include J. L. Lewis and his appointed henchmen, local, county, state and federal governments, the bosses' press, company police, politicians, judges, etc. You must prepare to meet and to defeat every attempt to break your strike. The losing of this strike means a real slavery for the miners. The strikebreaking machine may not and probably will not use the same methods it used in breaking the strike in August. In August they broke the strike by making appeals and many promises. At that time it was possible to make promises. But the promises can not be made any more. It is already evident that this time they will use force. The police and other armed forces will be used in the name of law and the NRA, yes, even in the name of Roosevelt.

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WITH the situation the strike finds itself in now you will not be able to meet and defeat the attacks of this strikebreaking machine. Lewis, Fagan, Feeney & Co. still pretend to speak in your name. They have their agents in every local union and in many instances in the leadership of the local unions. These agents in your own ranks will be used to disrupt your solid ranks. You must make it plain that Lewis is not speaking in your name. You must make it plain that the United Mine Workers of America does not belong to Lewis, Fagan, Feeney & Co. but that it belongs to you. And this you must make plain not only in words but in deeds as well.

The most essential, the most urgent, the most immediate need for the successful conduct of the strike is to kick out Lewis and every one of his appointed organizers. They are your real enemies. Without them the coal operators can not break your strike. If you want to win your strike you must kick them out and kick them for away. You must take your union into your own hands. You must take the strike into your own hands. You must elect as leaders of your locals the most militant, most loyal, most devoted, most tried, most experienced and the best fighters from among your own ranks. You must organize your strike. You must conduct a mass picketing without which you can not win.

You must have strike demands that will meet your needs. $4.60 can not and will not meet your needs. Six hour day, 5-day week, $8.00 a day, with the increase in wages corresponding to the increase in prices, will meet your needs. Recognition of your union, controlled by you, without the check-off for Lewis, will protect you against the operators and make it possible to fight for still better working and living conditions.

The strike is strong. It can be made still stronger and more effective. It can be spread and developed into a victorious strike. But to win your strike you must do what the Utah and New Mexico miners are doing. They came on strike. Martial law was declared against their strike. National Guardsmen were sent to break their strike. They were not permitted to picket, not even to hold a dance for relief. Hundreds of them and all the leaders were thrown in jail and are being kept in jail. But the strike remains solid. It is even stronger. In support of the miners even the school children came on strike, protesting against the martial law, against the arrest of their fathers, for the release of the strike leaders, for the rights of their parents to organize and strike and to belong to the union of their own choice.

The Utah and New Mexico miners are able to conduct such a magnificent strike because they have refused to accept the leadership of J. L. Lewis and his appointed henchmen. They have accepted the policy and advice of the National Miners Union. They have joined the National Miners Union and are striking for its recognition

You miners of Pennsylvania know that all the advice given to you by the National Miners Union was good advice. Most of you openly say that the policy of the N.M.U. is correct and that strikes can be won only by such a policy. If this policy is correct—and undoubtedly it is—you should accept it and put it into effect. You can belong to the U.M.W.A. and still adopt and carry out the correct policy, a policy that will help you to win your strike. It is your strike and you must organize it so that you can win.

The National Miners Union stands ready to assist you in every way possible. All of its organizers, every one of its members, whether a striker or unemployed, stands at your disposal, ready for your service.

"We Receive Another of Those Blessings of NRA New Deal"

By a Worker Correspondent

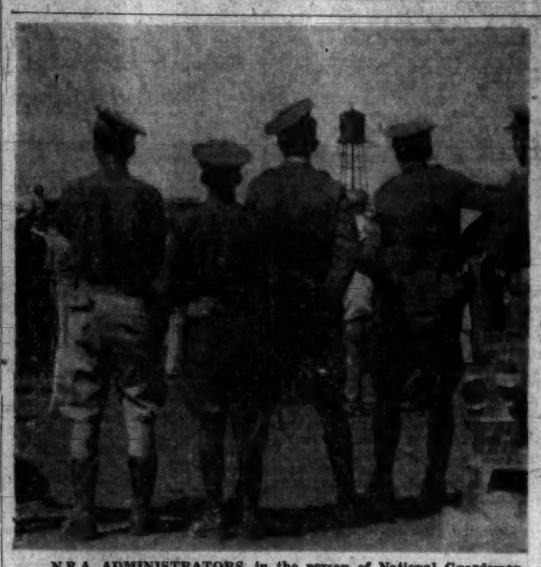
MONTOUR No. 10, Pa.—A few days ago we received another of those blessings of the New Deal and the NRA. Because we came on strike 7 times in 3 months and have no money coming, the Pittsburgh Coal Co. closed down its store and we have no place to buy our food even if we would have the money. Now we have to walk more than a mile to private stores to get our food.

Mr. Mellon thought that since his policy with notorious Blacky in charge could not break our strike and since Fagan can not send us back to work, and since we strike against the will of our great strikebreaking President of the USA, that he might break our strike by closing down his store which robbed us of every penny we earned while working. But Mr. Mellon is mistaken.

I remember several months ago while we were working how many miners would pass by the store but not able to buy anything to eat although they were working. Before we were staying out of the store because we could not buy anything. And we assure Mr. Mellon that we are not going back to work under such condition where again we would not be able to buy the necessary food. We are going to strike for the wages that will enable us to buy food and clothing for ourselves and our families.

(More miners' correspondence will be found on page 6.)

MINERS MEETING in Gallup, N. M., addressed by Martha Roberts, 21-year old strike leader. Troops are scattered through the crowd to terrorize the miners. The miners held mass meetings despite the repeated attempts of the National Guard to smash their meetings.



N.R.A. ADMINISTRATORS, in the person of National Guardsmen, ready to smash up a mass meeting of strikers, addressed by leaders of the National Miners' Union. The leaders were all arrested later, but their release was forced through mass pressure of the miners and nation-wide protest.

Miners' Next Step Against the Code

By V. KEMENOVICH.

THE second strike of the Pennsylvania miners, while not as broad as the first one, is of a greater importance and significance than the first strike. The first strike was directed mainly against the company union and for the recognition of the UMWA, with the miners holding great illusions that all of their demands would be granted by President Roosevelt if not by the coal operators.

The second strike is a direct result of the betrayal of the Lewis-Fagan-Feeney machine, a result of the understanding that the promises of Roosevelt Johnson - McGrady were empty promises. It is a strike against **the provisions contained in the code singed by Roosevelt.**

The newspapers are attempting to explain the strike as a "holiday." But this "holiday" the very first day turned out into mass picket lines and marches that shut down the mines in Fayette, Westmoreland, Greene, Washington and Allegheny Counties. The shooting of sixteen miners, wounding of close to fifty and a battle with the coal and iron police of the H. C. Frick Coal Co. typifies the "holiday" proclaimed by the capitalist press.

Demands of Second Strike

The second strike of the miners is directed against the company union, for the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, payment for dead work, checkweighmen and scales on tipples and other local demands. No one has any illusions now that Roosevelt will force the operators to grant the demands. The code signed by Roosevelt. And they miners are striking against the very are determined to win the strike.

But the determination alone is not sufficient. In order to win the strike the miners must take leadership into their own hands. They must reject the leadership of Lewis, Fagan, Feeney & Co., who are trying to force them back into the mines under conditions that will increase starvation, unemployment, legalize company unions, prohibit strikes and force arbitration upon the miners. The job of the Arbitration boards will be to bury away all the miners' grievances to an even greater extent than the old Joint boards did.

* * *

THE miners already showed that they can lead their own struggles. This is being done in both of these strikes. The rank and file leadership organized mass marches and picketing, fought for and won relief for the strikers from the counties, conducted the strike despite all the instructions and obstacles put in the way by the laeders. But this rank and file leadership should be strengthened, it must have a clear idea what the strike is facing, how to conduct the strike, what demands to adopt, etc.

The strike is facing a real test. The leadership must be unified and determined to meet and solve any situation. This requires that the miners in each union must check up on their local leaders. All those who are tied up with the Lewis, Fagan, Feeney machine, who are continuously advocating the return to work, who are hesitating and spreading rumors, who are opposed to militant mass actions, must be eliminated from the positions they now hold in local unions and replaced by the best elements. To permit these henchmen of the Lewis, Fagan, Feeney machine to remain local officers, to represent the miners in any capacity, means the defeat of the strike. The miners can not afford to suffer a defeat.

Test of Leadership

A leadership elected on this basis, on the basis of loyalty and determination, to carry on the strike to a victory, must be the sole representative of the miners. Under no circumstances must the miners permit the top officials or the arbitration boards, or the government mediators to negotiate for the miners. Any such negotiation will result in the betrayal of the strike.

Miners, the only guarantee you have to win your strike, to win recognition of your union, to smash the company union, to win higher wages, better working and living conditions, is to take the strike into your own hands.

Lewis Won't Let Jobless in UMWA

By a Worker Correspondent

FINLEYVILLE, Pa. — A group of us unemployed miners wanted to join the United Mine Workers of America. We wanted to join in order to help the strikers win the strike and fight against the strikebreaking Lewis machine. We were not admitted because we are unemployed. I understand that in many places the unemployed can not join the U. M. W. A. simply because they are unemployed. I know for a fact that the unemployed can not get the floor to speak at the local union meeting even where they are admitted.

Pricedale Miners Take Care of Drunken UMW Official at Meeting

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PRICEDALE, Pa.—Last week some 15,000 miners gathered here to hear the report of the conference of the local officers who declared a strike. Hynes and Malone, U. M. W. A. organizers were present but did not dare to attend.

Mr. Malone, more than half drunk went on the platform to make a speech without even being introduced. The first and the only sentence he said was: "J. L. Lewis is the greatest leader of the miners." He was immediately forced off the platform. No one could see him any longer.

I am of the opinion that more than half of the miners already see that strikes can be won if they are conducted the way the National Miners Union says. The betrayal of Lewis, Roosevelt and the rest of them is opening the eyes of many miners who will refuse to be betrayed any longer.

Scenes of NRA Military Rule Against the Militant Strike of New Mexico Miners Led by the Nat'l Miners Union

These are the first photographs of the strike, printed exclusively in the Daily Worker.

RED ROCK CAVE where miners in Arizona, across the state line after martial law forbade meetings of more than three people. Many of these miners walked 21 miles to attend the mass meeting of the National Miners' Union to plan a continuation of their strike to victory.

MARTHA ROBERTS, strike leader, addressing a mass meeting of miners under the surveillance of troops.

WITH BAYONETS READY guardsmen on strike duty sit outside of the National Miners' Union at Gallup, New Mexico. Thousands of miners quit the pits to demand recognition of the National Miners' Union—the union of their own choice.

Miner Had Hopes of N.R.A. But Sees 2 Strikers Killed

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—The striking miners in this territory got a good taste of the "New Deal" of Mr. Roosevelt. Two of them were killed, more than a hundred by gun shots and hundreds clubbed and tear gassed. I think thirty-six miners are facing murder charge for the death of a Yellow Dog. All of this because the NRA of Mr. Roosevelt gives the right to belong to the union of our own choosing.

Now the unemployed are getting their taste of the "New Deal." Last week over 100 families were cut from relief only at one relief station. Not very far from here are the mines of H. C. Frick Coal Co., which has declared that it will employ only those miners who are for the company union and that no miner belonging to any labor organizations will be employed.

I was one of those that had great hopes in the New Deal but now I see that we the miners will get our deal only when we organize with Lewis and Feeney out of our ranks and when we make the bosses to give us a square deal.

Decides Not to Pay Lewis for Privilege of Getting Wage Cuts

(By a Worker Correspondent)

COVERDALE, Pa.—Coverdale is one of the Pittsburgh Terminal Co. mines. It belongs to Mr. Taplin who made speeches in Washington, D. C., for a $5 basic wage scale, 32 hour week, etc. Although we have an agreement with this company signed by Mr. Fagan in 1931, we came on strike with the rest of the miners and participated in spreading the strike by marching from one mine to another. Of course, we did this against the instructions of Mr. Fagan who told us that we have no reason to strike and must remain at work.

Now that the code has been signed for $4.60 a day, 40 hour week Mr. Taplin wanted us to go back to work at once. He did not tell us this but he got J. L. Lewis to send us a telegram and order us to work. At the meeting of our local union we voted to a man not to go to work but to remain on strike for our demands.

In the last 26 months we were paying Lewis and Fagan to cut our wages. We decided not to do it any longer. We are going to strike if necessary till hell freezes so that we can improve our conditions. And Mr. Lewis will not decide when we will go back to work and under what conditions. We ourselves will decide this

Marx, Lenin, and Stalin on the Role of the Party

(Continued from Page Four)

the establishment and maintenance of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party is an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The victorious advance of the Soviet working class on the road to Socialism has been made possible through the relentless struggle waged by the Communist Party under the firm leadership of Stalin against the blocking and defeatest policy of vacillators and opportunists. The struggle was waged on two fronts against the Right opportunist opposition to the accelerated tempo of socialist construction and against the Trotzkyists, now lined up with all the enemies of the Soviet Union, who denied the possibility of building Socialism in one country. The Party's advance depended on the crushing defeat of the opportunists and the elements conciliatory to them. In the words of Comrade Stalin:

"If our Party has succeeded in creating unit within its ranks, and has welded its membership into a coherent whole, it is because it has shaken itself free from opportunism, has purged itself of the mensheviks and of all those who would fain relinquish the gains of the revolution."

The success of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the success of all the Communist Parties, of the world proletariat. Bolshevism is international. The Leninist theory and practice have guided the international proletariat since the founding of Leninism. The Party of Lenin is the world Communist Party, the Communist International, of which our American Party is an organic part. The present celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of our brother Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is a jubilee in which the workers of this country join with the workers throughout the world, is an occasion for increasing our efforts in defense of the Soviet Union.

And in our own celebration today of the fourteenth anniversary of our Party's founding, we must bear in mind that our Party has as its guide to action the teachings of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin embodied in the Program of the Communist International. We must realize that our central task is to win over the majority of the working class, that in the light of the Open Letter of our Party, we must set in motion all the allies of the proletariat, the poor and middle farmers, the oppressed Negro people, the city lower middle class, under the hegemony of the proletariat, in united revolutionary day-to-day struggle leading to the overthrow of the capitalist order and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must realize that we can be qualified to perform that historic task only by rooting ourselves among the workers in the basic industries, only when we rise as a mass Bolshevik Party out of the ranks of the American working class.

Explains Why Some Men Didn't Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

LOWBER, Pa. — Here in Lowber mine we took up the question of striking together with the rest of the miners. Our local leaders, among whom is Billy Hynes, organizer of the UMWA, advised us not to strike. They lauded the mine management to the heavens for the treatment of the miners, and having their local henchmen well organized, voted not to strike.

Some of the men who understand that this action against strike, while all the other miners are striking, plays into the hands of the coal operators, did not voice their opinion because of fear that they might lose the job. But I think the mine will not work long as the miners in the other mines around us are determined that no mine shall work until our demands are granted.

We must know that if the strike is lost that we will be partly responsible for it and that our conditions will be worse than they are today. We do not get pay for dead work, we have no scale, and we make nothing.

Tells Miners to Go Back to Pits; Drive Him from Platform

By a Worker Correspondent

LIBRARY, Pa. — Recently Mr. Patton, district vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America was driven from the platform by the miners. He urged us to go back to work. It is well known that we came on strike seven times in the last three months. The organizers of the U. M. W. A. feel embarrassed that we are striking and not obeying their promise to Roosevelt that there will be no strikes, because of the reception they are receiving lately they do not come here any longer.

Many strikers are making jokes with these organizers, especially in front of those few fellows who are supporting Fagan because they do not know any better. We always ask these few fellows: "Where is Patton? Why don't he come to speak some more?" Maybe Fagan would do better!

Two of the Fagan followers could not stand this any longer. They went to his house and pleaded with him to come to speak. But Fagan decided not to come.

House-to-House Canvassing Best Way to Spread D. W.

Comrades in Chelsea Visit Negro Family, Show Them How to Organize to Fight for Relief; Get Subscription

By HARRY FINE

CHELSEA, Mass.—Some examples of experiences while getting readers for the Daily Worker with a comrade who was supposed to take me out and show me what he does with the Daily Worker.

The comrade took it upon himself to get rid of the Daily Workers, of which we get a bundle of 15 that remains hidden away until it gets old enough to be given away. We went to the park where there are usually unemployed, but there were none that day. We went to a pool room but we could not get them to take the "Daily." The comrade did not know what else to do, and so he said that we would have to go home.

I suggested another way of circulating the "Daily" and we went canvassing in the houses. We knocked at the door of a Negro worker's home and spoke to the man. He told us that he could not buy anything because he was working for the city on the relief jobs for which he did not get paid but only got a basket of food for the week and his rent paid which was $15 a month.

He had seven children and he and his wife made nine. He worked four days a week at $3 per day. He got one bottle of milk for his children and no meat. "The groceries I get is canned goods, a bag of flour and little things like that." Because he did not get any cash he could not buy any clothes for the children and they are almost naked and bare-footed. Three married children come for meals a few times during the week and sometimes for quarters. You see, he went out to the dumps and picked up rags and sold them. After covering a large territory he would make $1 a week. Sometimes he has to do extra jobs for which he does not get paid.

We suggested that he go to the Welfare and demand to get what was coming to him and convinced him that he was being cheated by the Welfare. He said he would go to the Welfare and demand every penny of which they had robbed him and his starving children. We made him understand that it would carry more weight and prevent him from being cheated some more if he spoke to the other men on the job and showed them that they also were being cheated and to get them also to go all together and demand to get what was coming to them.

He very enthusiastically agreed with us and asked us about the paper we were selling. We told him it was the Daily Worker and that since it was very difficult for him to buy it we would reduce the price to 10 cents a week and deliver it to him daily. He agreed and thanked us very much and asked us to come and see him again and called us brothers.

That was reader No. 1 that we got for the Daily Worker by canvassing the homes of workers.

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers in your factory, neighborhood or city. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

Letters from Our Readers

ALL CORRESPONDENTS TAKE NOTE

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

Don't you think it will improve our Daily Worker if you print streets and numbers where a strike is conducted? Do I have to explain?

* * *

THE MATTHEWS EXPOSE

Comrade Editor: New York.

The murder of James Matthews and the attempts to frame-up and lynch New York Negroes by Tammany should not only be exposed in the "Daily" but should also be exposed in pamphlet form. I suggest that the Communist Party, District 2, issue two-penny pamphlets, one on the Matthews murder and the other on the attempted lynchings as recorded in Thursdays "Daily." These would be excellent election campaign material. Suggested titles are "Tammany Murdered James Matthews" and "Tammany, the Lyncher of the N. Y. Negroes."

Congratulations on the Matthews scoop. Keep up the good fight for the Negro people. It is only through having such good material that we white comrades can convince the Negro masses of the necessity of having unity of Negro and white.

Comradely yours,

—H. J.

* * *

LETTER FROM A FORMER YPSL

Cleveland, O.

Comrade Editor:

I was a member of the Socialist Party until recently, when I resigned to join the Y. C. L. While a member of the S. P. I had the opportunity of studying Karl Marx and other writers. I began to analyze the Labor Movement and attempted to apply what I had learned. I began to see that labor reform is in itself just that and no more, and that the system of social order itself had to be changed. And I began to study Communist Party literature and I realized that the reforms of the Socialist Party were impossible.

I then began to see that the program laid down by the Revolutionary Socialists was the only logical program. Onward to a real United Front of all workers and to the day when we can throw off our chains and realize Karl Marx.

—New Yeler.
—K. P.

Miners' Children Join Walkout in Universal, Ind.

(By a Miner Correspondent.)

UNIVERSAL, Ind.—The miner's children are striking, too!

All the school children of the Universal Grade School have walked out solidly from all eight grades in a strike against non-union (scab) miner's children attending their school. This strike involves over 350 children.

Yesterday, only eight children from the company row houses attended school. And forty children, who are on the fence, were afraid to attend school.

The strike has been in progress for over a week, and the state officials are baffled as to what action to take against them.

Deceit and threats are of no avail. They cannot use force, because the entire community is backing them in their fight and any form of brutality against these children would arouse the most militant town in Vermillion County to its highest fighting capacity.

The one strong point of the strike is that the strike is showing the children their power and will undoubtedly lead to a strike for hot school lunches, provided by the school this winter, because most of these children's fathers are unemployed miners who refuse to work below the prevailing scale.

UMW Leaders Get Miners Just Enough Work to Collect Dues

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

BEAVER MEADOWS, Pa.—The leaders of the U.M.W.A. make sure we work five days every month to get their money by checkoff.

They can't mislead the miners any more. We have the people talking about the National Miners Union, and they say it is truly all right.

The mine here belongs to the Cox people, but the Jeddo Highland Coal Co. has a lease on it.

List 1,200 Pieces of Property for Tax Sale in Day in Birmingham

By a Worker Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Age-Herald of September 18 carries 16½ pages listing real estate in Birmingham to be sold for delinquent taxes. Approximately 1,200 pieces of property listed in this issue.

This is N.R.A. in Birmingham.

Rotten Scales Rob Miners in Spite of A Checkweighman

U. M. W. A. Gives Lame Excuses to Workers to Exonerate Boss for Cheating The Men at the Mine Tipple

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

FITZ HENRY, Pa.—After we went back to work when McGrady was here from Washington, many of us thought that our troubles were over. We thought that we were now getting the "New Deal," but we found that the "New Deal" is the same old rotten deal.

Here the main complaint of the miners was poor weights of coal. When we went back we elected a checkweighman, and we thought that now we will get better weight. However, we made a mistake. The checkweighman is a damn good man, but the scales are rotten, and secondly, the checkweighman has no power to stop the cars and make the company put them back on the scales if he feels that weights are rotten.

Sometimes, when the tipple has plenty of coal, cars go over the scales so fast that not one in ten comes anywhere near being weighed correctly. The company weight boss calls the weight of each car, and since the men's weighman has no right to put the cars back on the scales, he has to "take it or leave it." This situation developed to a point where we could not stand it no longer, so we struck for better weights.

How Union Official "Helped"

Since the majority of us are in the U.M.W.A., we thought that we would get help from the officers in our fight. We called a meeting and James Malone, an organizer of the U.M.W.A., came to the meeting. He spoke to us, and gave us plenty of hell for striking. He told us that we can't strike; we were as bad as Montour No. 10, which is striking every day; we were discrediting the U.M.W.A., and that it was wrong to strike."

His explanation of the poor weights is a gem for the archives. He said, "The reason you are getting poor weights is because it is getting colder, and the oil and grease thickens, so the scale cannot record the weights correctly, but after the tipple gets running for a couple of hours and the oil and grease softens, you get your weights."

I never heard such a lame excuse for poor weights in all my life, and the U.M.W.A. leaders are thinking nights to find new alibis for the coal companies. Majority of the men were not satisfied, but are afraid to say anything, because the U.M.W.A. leaders have issued orders not to accept into locals "any one who talks radical."

$25 Initiation

Also the U.M.W.A. is issuing threats that it will cost a man $25 initiation to join the U.M.W.A. And that those who are not U.M.W.A. members will not be able to get a job.

This scares many miners, and it shows the role of the U.M.W.A. leaders as a bunch of company agents who are ready to violate the very law they supposedly uphold, that is the N.R.A. Because in the N.R.A. the miners are guaranteed the right to have freedom of choice to join the unions of their own choosing.

The U.M.W.A. is trying to collect dues here, 25 cents for two weeks. In the Pittsburgh Terminal, which is a part of the same district, with the same rules and constitution, the miners are paying $1.50 a month. This shows that the U.M.W.A. fakers are still afraid to come out here openly with high dues and assessments, but want us to start with small dues and then increase our dues later.

Lots of us miners are not paying, hundreds of others would not pay also, but are afraid that if they do not pay they will lose their jobs.

What we should do is to stop paying the dues to the District and International, collect dues for our local needs; call upon the other locals to do the same; demand an immediate convention to adopt a constitution; and an immediate election of all the District and International officers and organizers. We also must fight for the right of the miners to belong to any union they wish.

—T. S.

Owner, Priest and UMWA Heads Forge Miners' Chains

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

ST. CHARLES, Va.—I will try to write you our conditions. We were forced back to work under the N.R.A. slave act. Our organizer, Bill Mitton, called the men together and the operators done the talking. The president of VIC Coal Co. was the first speaker. The next speaker was a sky pilot, who began with a prayer, "O, God, I thank thee for bringing these men together. As a matter of fact, O God, I know you will do justice between the company and the men. O God, I thank thee that the N.R.A. has ended the depression."

Comrades, beware of the sky pilots. This one has played hell with us. Now this is our condition. We are back at work. Bill Mitton, the organizer, read our contract to us. Every man that had been fired will be taken back, but one, the president of our local, the company will not take back. His case will go before the arbitration board. Every man will have to load 100 per cent clean coal or drag his tools from the mine.

"If you are fired for loading dirty coal we don't want you in our union." The contract quotes this.

Mines will work scales and there had better not be any discrimination between union and non-union men if you want to work at these mines.

We need the National Miners Union.

Contribute to the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund! Help to keep up the 6-page "Daily"!

Finnish Federation Backs "Daily" Drive for $40,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—"Realizing the importance of the Daily Worker as the main organizer of the American working class," says a resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Finnish Workers Federation, "it calls upon everyone of its Worker, Working Women's and Youth clubs to give the fullest possible financial support to the Daily Worker in its present campaign to secure the $40,000 necessary to insure its uninterrupted appearance."

Backing the action, the committee contributed $150 to the drive.

All local organizations affiliated with the Federation are urged to immediately set up campaign committees responsible for conducting the drive.

The resolution says that "The Daily Worker with six pages every day and eight to ten pages on Saturdays will be a real agitator and organizer of the American working class" and continues:

"The National Executive Committee of the Finnish Workers Federation realizing the importance of the Daily Worker as the main organizer of the American working class, calls upon everyone of its local Workers' clubs, and the Working Women's clubs and the Youth clubs to give the fullest possible financial support to the Daily Worker in its present campaign to secure $40,000 which is necessary to assure the uninterrupted existence of the Daily Worker."

* * *

Contributions for Thursday, September 21, follow:

DISTRICT NO. 1	
Concord, N. H., Unit of the C. F.	$5.00
J. Dalugu, Central Falls, R. I.	1.00
Total	$6.00
DISTRICT NO. 2	
Harry Lester, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.25
Harold Slater, Bklyn, N. Y., Sustaining Fund	.25
Geo. Holm, Cedarhurst, L. I.	.25
Martin Mueller, N. Y. C.	2.00
Anon., N. Y.	5.00
Finnish Federation, N. Y.	150.00
I. Tomchin, Local No. 91, No. 35084	2.03
J. Finkelstein, Local No. 91, No. 51920	4.00
Julio Mella I. L. D. Branch—List No. 53333—Alexander Coca	
Antonio M. Diaz, Cuba	.30
S. Royes, Bronx, N. Y.	.30
G. A. Quintero, Bklyn.	.25
G. Bello, N. Y.	.25
Holdan	.10
T. Notenoff	.10
A. Socauas	.10
T. Lajorchere	.10
Unit 1, Section 3, List No. 58902	1.10
Unit 1, Section 3, Pledge of C. Malamud	1.00
S. Eidensohn, N. Y.	1.00
Anon., Weekly Pledge, N. Y.	5.00
Sympathisers, N. Y.	1.00
F. Weiss, List No. 53153—Amalgamated Clothing Workers	2.10
Deckerts, Farmer, N. Y.	2.00
Unit 168, Section 2, List No. 26920	1.75
Section 2, Lists Nos. 59047, 59046, 26972, 226976 and 0426	17.80
Royal Hat Shop, List No. 49828—F. Unterman	1.00
Total	198.88
DISTRICT NO. 3	
Philip Schuck, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
Total	1.00
DISTRICT NO. 4	
Rochester Movie Showing, Rochester, N. Y.	12.61
Buffalo Movie Showing, Buffalo, N. Y.	9.00
Total	21.61
DISTRICT NO. 5	
11 Coal Miners, Gary, W. Va.	5.75
Basil G. Lignos, Philadelphia, W. Va.	.75
Total	6.50
DISTRICT NO. 6	
Peter Stevens, Massilon, O.	$1.00
Total	$1.00
DISTRICT NO. 7	
Movie Showing, Detroit, Mich.	75.00
Total	75.00
DISTRICT NO. 8	
Jackson Scarles, Muncie, Ind.	.50
Nathan Berman, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
A Guardsman, 33rd Division Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Unit 809, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Unit 802, Chicago, Ill.	.25
Croatian Fraternal Lodge No. 202, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Unit 804, Chicago, Ill.	3.50
Unit 414, Chicago, Ill.	.50
John Reed Branch No. 846	26.00
Total	33.45
DISTRICT NO. 13	
I. J. Bloeor, Bagby, Cal.	1.00
Total	1.00
DISTRICT NO. 15	
Eugene Fisher, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00
Total	1.00
DISTRICT NO. 16	
Dan Davis, Jonesville, Va.	1.00
Total	1.00
DISTRICT No. 18	
John Christanson, Conover, Wis.	.25
Total	.25
Day's Total	$ 346.89
Previous Total	1501.04
Grand Total	$1847.73

Urges Miners' Committees to Enforce Safety

By a Worker Correspondent

POWHATAN PT., O.—With the conclusion of the N.R.A. code and the frantic attempts of the government to strangle any body of workers striking for better conditions and the right to live, we find that conditions in our mine are getting worse.

The safety laws are being entirely neglected. Saturday morning at 3:30 a motorman was murdered in the course of his employment. He was pulling a car out of an entry when his motor hit the upright of a cross timber that fell on him, knocking him under his motor, killing him instantly. This cross timber had not enough space between the upright to clear the motor.

He had previously told the boss of this condition, so therefore I maintain it was a brutal murder by the coal company bosses. This worker leaves behind a wife and three children.

The State inspector of mines made an investigation a day or so later, and of course, said that it was an accident.

Miners should have committees elected by the miners who are experienced in coal mining and are honest. This committee should make an examination of the mine. It should be their job to have dangerous conditions removed from the mine until the same has been removed and all time lost to the workers be paid by the coal company.

Leaders Block Miners' Fight for Checkweighman

By a Worker Correspondent

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa.—It is necessary again to say a few words about the developments in the Ontario mine. The ex-president of our local union, while in power, handed down a decision at the local union meeting that any miner loading "dirty coal" shall be fired for the first offense. The company fired 20 miners in one day. The ex-president, Sokol, instructed the mine committee that they must not accept this case of the 20 fired miners.

Because of this and because the company refused to recognize the new checkweighman who was elected to replace Sokol, the committee went to Pittsburgh with the demand that a representative of the UMWA District Board must come to the next local union meeting and settle these controversial questions. Jack O'Leary, International Board member was to come to the meeting.

Over 250 miners, all members of the UMWA gathered to attend the regular local union meeting. Instead of O'Leary the county sheriff, Seaman, came to the UMWA local meeting. The Sherif gave the miners the following instructions:

"There will be no meeting today because no one from District 5 of the UMWA is present here. Every one of you must go home now."

This makes it clear that the UMWA leaders are working hand in hand with the strikebreaking forces in order to make it possible for the coal operators to do whatever they please with the miners.

Young Strikers at Novelty Mirror Determined to Win

BY A WORKER CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK CITY.—Our strike, Novelty [illegible]ror, is two weeks old. The majority are young workers who are striking for the first time. Previously we used to work for 6 and 7 dollars per week, putting in a 50-hour week. The boss did what he pleased. We hardly had a [illegible]ich period, worked every holiday, were kicked out whenever it pleased the boss and heard yelling aplenty, "Hurry up girls, hurry boys, speed up there."

Now we want a 40 hour week with a minimum of $15, recognition of the union and shop committee, holidays with pay, etc. And we'll get it.

Of course the bosses are using all sorts of tricks to break the strike and the cops are with them. They are trying to buy the best workers with a sweet promise. But we know that the bosses will have to give in if we stick together and hold out as long as is necessary.

Mr. Nesin from the Trade Union Unity Council is with us; like a true worker he is helping us all he can.

Remember, Mirror workers, we'll win the strike, if you show the bosses that you are not as dumb as they think. Let us not fall for their tricks. Let us stick together and we will win more and more.

—A Mirror Worker.

Alaska Workers Also Exploited in Labor Camps

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

JUNEAU, Alaska.—I will try to report once more conditions of the workers of Alaska.

The Democratic leaders of Alaska promised lots of things in the newspapers, but workers didn't see much prosperity any better than in the Hoover times.

Some time ago we started a few camps, Roosevelt starvation recruits under the National Recovery Act. They hired a bunch of young men, whites and natives, for certain camps for $1 a day. The bosses do not work for $1 a day, but they received clear pay of $165 a month—you see how much difference between the bosses and the workers.

Two weeks ago lots of young recruits quit the camps and came back to the city, because the boss drove them like horses eight hours for only $1.

The crisis all over Alaska is growing hard at present, and the future will be more difficult for the workers.

1,004 Families Cut off Relief in Three Months in St. Louis County

By a Worker Correspondent

EVELETH, Minn.—The workers of Eveleth are still hanging around street corners or cooling their heels waiting for some boss from whom they hope to get a few days of work a month.

With chances for employment practically nil, 1,004 families in St. Louis County have been dropped from the relief rolls in the past three months. And the ole Buzzard still smirks.

Eighteen million tons of iron ore are to be shipped out of northern Minnesota this summer. This ore is necessary no doubt for the preparation of the murderous machines to be in readiness for the next capitalist war. Tremendous military appropriations have been meted out notwithstanding the fact that relief funds are shamefully inadequate.

Workers employed by the city of Eveleth receive $4 a day for eight hours' work. Good. Now say a man gets five days of work a month, this entitles him to $20. But does he get it? First of all, the Steel Trust hospital gets $1.25 from each man who puts in more than three days of work. That leaves our worker with $18.75.

But the city is broke, so he cannot get cash for this amount. Accordingly, the worker issues an assignment on his wages to some storekeeper—say to a grocery store. For taking the assignment the grocer deducts 15 or 20 per cent. Say 15 per cent. That leaves the worker $15.94, which he takes out in groceries. The grafting doesn't even stop here. For almost every article he takes, the worker is charged 5 to 10 cents over the retail price.

The city elections are in the offing. Our good man politicians are already beginning their handshaking and babykissing campaign! Men whom they have not known in the past two years are again the familiar Jack, Frank and Tony. But will Jack, Frank and Tony be fooled again this year as they have been in the past?

Workers! Past events have proved to you the necessity for a United Front! Work for a United Front at election time. Draw up a Workers' Platform! Fight for the Workers' Ticket!

In Unity we'll sweep to Victory!

Help improve the "Daily Worker." Send in your suggestions and criticisms! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

Gets Fired, Finds NRA Committee Aids Boss Only

By a Worker Correspondent

To the N.R.A., New York City:

The N.R.A. is a big fake! You're just a lot of noise, but when it comes to actually going through with your threats you don't do it. The N.R.A. made me lose my job, but you still stick to the boss.

I worked for Julius Kohn Hosiery Shop, 40 E. 28th St., as a salesgirl. Your code says that I should work no more than 40 hours and get no less than $15.

I worked 57 hours and at the end of the week my employer offered me only $8 plus $1.80 commission, claiming that that's all his former salesgirl made. When I mentioned that he has the N.R.A. out in the window to attract customers and so should follow the code or that I'd report, he cursed the N.R.A. and fired me, claiming he doesn't need any N.R.A. sympathizers.

I went to the N.R.A. thinking it was my friend and expecting justice from it. Instead, after complaining twice and sending a letter to the department as instructed, I received a check from my employer for only $8 plus $1.80 commission.

He gets away with everything and I'm minus a job with $9.80 (which is now worth half the amount, with prices gone up more than double) thanks to the N.R.A.

And this is justice!

At least I'll do my part and change my opinion of the N.R.A. and inform the people what the N.R.A. really is

AFL Prepares Window Cleaners' Strike Betrayal

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The window cleaners are going out on strike October 1, under the leadership of the A. F. of L. The field organizers have stopped me while at work and demanded that I join up at a $2 fee.

It looked to me like a drive to fill up the pockets of the clique of grafters in the N. Y. local. My premonition materialized this morning when I showed up at the office. The boss said that he received a letter from the union with the names of six men that joined.

I did not see this letter as it was destroyed, but if the members who just joined up with the union and the old timers still have faith in the leaders I ask this question, Where did the bosses get the names of the ones who joined up? And how did the Premier W. C. Co., the American W. C. Co. and all the other open shop bosses find out that their shop was organized?

—A Window Cleaner.

In the Home

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Pattern 1559 is available in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 6 takes 2⅝ yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to the Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City. Patterns by mail only.

WE AGREE WITH HARVEY!

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Comrade Editor:

Mike Gold did a magnificent job in contrasting the Times and the Daily Worker, in his two columns of Sept. 13 and 14. But why did he have to say that the "Daily" is "crude" and "badly made-up"? I've been in newspaper work for 15 years, mostly on the make-up end, and the "Daily" seems to me to be a mighty well made-up paper.

And while the "Daily" is always direct and vigorous, I can't see the "crude" stuff at all. If Mike will take the trouble to wade through the Times again, he will see plenty of lapses from ordinary grammatical rules and from many of the technical rules of journalism.

—Harvey O'Connor.

With Our Young Readers

Home in Rooseveltburg

No place like home—
if you've got one.
But say,
even if you ain't,
you sure can build
a happy home in Rooseveltburg.
No place like Rooseveltburg:
any beggar's an architect,
any packing box a mansion.
Here's a sewer tile: swell chimney.
Jees! Swellest home in Rooseveltburg.
Some place, Rooseveltburg.
J'ever try to use
campaign promises
to stuff the cracks
and keep the fall winds out?
Look down there:
The Blue Eagle
pasted across the broken door:
Old Hank died about a week ago—
hard to live without eatin'
even in Rooseveltburg.

—Harlan Crippen, 16.
Aberdeen, South Dakota.

* * *

International Children's Week

The week of October 2-9 should be marked on the calendar of every Pioneer troop in red. For this week is International Childrens' Week. During this week we should show our solidarity with the Pioneer of other countries, with all other workers' boys and girls, and with our parents, who are struggling for decent conditions of living. During this week every Pioneer troop should write to a troop either in another city or another country, particularly to Cuba, China and the Soviet Union. Letters sent to this office will be forwarded. Next, we should make a real effort to draw outside boys and girls into the YPA. We should arrange affairs to which we will invite boys and girls of our school or neighborhood. And we should visit our adult organizations and make them realize the necessity of their cooperating with us, in our struggles in school and elsewhere. We should show our solidarity with them by going on picket lines wherever there are any in our neighborhoods. Last of all, we should write in to the Daily Worker, telling them what we are going to do. We must build up a Pioneer Correspondence Column in the Daily Worker. Which will be the first troop to write in?

Adventures in Bamboozle Land

—By O'Zim

THE BRAIN TRUST AND NEWDEAL SET OUT ONE DAY TO HUNT FOR THE ROOT OF OUR TROUBLES; THEY MARCHED ALL DAY IN A ROUNDABOUT WAY, ALL BLOWING SPLENDIFEROUS BUBBLES

THE PENSIVE GOAT ON THEIR THORNY ROAD SO GUILESSLY DOES HIS PART, BY CHEWING THE RATIONAL SLAVERY CODE AND DIGESTING IT INWARD BY HEART

FOR A MONTH IN THE WOODS, ON ONE FOOT THEY STOOD BY THE NATIONAL TREE OF PLENTY; "TOO MANY GOODS, WE MUST TRIM THESE ROOTS" SAID THIS WISE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY

"TO GET OUT OF THE RUT, WE WILL HAVE TO CUT THE ROOT OF OUR NATIONAL BREAD, BY THIRTY PER CENT, OR THERE'L BE NO END TO OUR TROUBLES" THE NEWDEAL SAID.

THE FESTIVE SOW, AND THE SPORTIVE COW CHASE BUGS IN THE ETHEREAL BLUE; HILARIOUS, LEAP FROM BOUGH TO BOUGH A MOST SENSIBLE THING TO DO.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Answers to Questions.

Speakers' Dry Throat.

George P.—The dryness of the throat you are suffering from is unfortunately a common complaint among public speakers and lecturers. Witness the glass of water which the poorest organization manages to supply for the chairman and which occupies the place of honor on the speakers' table. The dryness is due to a chronic inflammation of the larynx (laryngitis) resulting in cessation (stoppage) of the secretion of mucus which ordinarily lubricates the larynx or voice box. It used to be called clergyman's throat, before money began to talk in the churches. The only relief the writer can recommend is periodic rest from public speaking or, when this is impossible, keeping a piece of licorice candy between the gums and the cheek. As to the perspiration, it might be a nervous reaction. Please let us know whether you have been losing weight lately and whether you suffer from night sweats.

* * *

Scanty Menses—Shortness of Breath.

Mrs. I. G.—You are 13 lbs. overweight and your ovaries are apparently not functioning properly. Shortness of breath might be caused by either of these conditions. However, you ought to have a physician give you a thorough examination, including a metabolism and a hemoglobin test.

Skin Itch—Acid Condition?

H. W.—It might be advisable that you adopt a strict vegetarian diet and drink plenty of water. If this does not help, have your urine examined by a competent physician.

* * *

Dead Teeth—Neurasthenia.

B. S.—If the teeth are really "dead", i.e. when the "nerve" has been completely "killed", they have no effect on the nervous system. Most of the time, however, teeth are not completely devitalized and the infection which often takes place at their roots may have a very serious effect on the rest of the body.

Treatment for anxiety neurosis and neurasthenia may be obtained at the Neurological Institute.

* * *

Blue Lips—Pimples.

Helen B.—If you are certain that your heart is in good condition, you need not pay any attention to the color of the lips. It might be a nervous reaction. If the pimples appear periodically, there is probably a connection with the menses. Many girls are subject to this breaking out which disappears within ten days. Nevertheless, it would be advisable that you eat more vegetables and fruit.

* * *

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

S.S. UTAH

a novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

Illustrations by Philip Wolfe

THE STORY SO FAR: The crew of the S. S. Utah, deeply impressed by what they witnessed during a brief stop at the Soviet port of Leningrad, organize and strike against working on a Sunday, their day off. Led by Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the ship is being slowly organized, with more and more members of the crew joining the union. You read how Pitts, after joining the M. W. I. U. at Leningrad, circulated a resolution for the defense of the Soviet Union, and how Bobby attended the world congress of the I. S. H. You also read how the men protested against the serving of hash and tapioca paste for Sunday dinner, marching together to the kitchen and demanding better food. Now read on:

INSTALLMENT 36

"Let's Have a Meeting!"

BACK in the messroom, the men sat down to the tables with a knife in one hand and a fork in the other, waiting expectantly.

"I'll bet the skipper comes back here in a minute," said Stanley.

"No," answered Gunnar, "He's afraid of scaring the passengers. That's why he didn't come in the first place."

"Oh, I bet I'll get it off the first assistant!" cried Blackie.

"What the hell's he got to do with it!" called Bobbie. "He better look out he don't get some of the gold polished off his buttons too!"

"You see, fellers," called Slim.! "All this guessing we're doing, and the way we go about things with no system. Now if we had a ship's committee, the grub question would be settled once and for all. The ship's committee would make the Steward show it the week's menu in advance. It's done on German and other European ships!"

Lag shook his head skeptically. "Yes, but we could never do it!"

"Why not," demanded Gunnar. "What the hell's wrong with it? I'm for this ship's committee myself now."

"Me too," called Bobbie.

"Same here," called Eddie and Stanley and Pitts.

"All right, fellers, here we are all together now, what do you say, we set the committee up right now?"

Just then, Fritz arrived with the new chow. Everything was excitement again. "Let's see what Fritz has this time!"

The first pot: roast beef. "Roast beef!" chorused the gang.

The second pot: "Oh Boy! Chicken fricassee!"

The next pot: "Aw! Boiled spuds again!"

Fritz: "There's more coming! Cook's making some cole slaw up there.!"

"That's more like it!"—"What do we get for dessert!"

"Don't know yet; he's counting the pies. First cook is sore as hell at the Steward. He wants to send all the damn pies back here to us, and let the passengers eat the tapioca!"

"Hooray for the cook!"

* * *

THE men fell to. Pretty soon Fritz came back again with a big pan of cole slaw. "Pie's coming too! Small portions, but that's all right, the officers are getting the same. Now they're starting to kick! The third mate's arguing with the belly robber now!"

"To hell with the officers!" called Bobbie.

"Serves 'em right!" said Stanley. Let 'em fight for it, like we do!"

"Yeah, same as us!" echoed Eddie.

Slim tapped Stanley on the shoulder. "The way to put it is that we and the officers should fight together."

Lag butt in. "You can never get them to go with us."

"Jumping faced Jesus! You're always belly aching we can never do this, we can never do that. You're one of those guys who says "there always was poor people, and always will be. Always was a god, and always will be." That's the bunk, like that statement: 'There's nothing new under the sun!" There's plenty new. New machinery being invented, new societies being created, like in the Soviet Union,—new ways of living and looking at life! And it's about time we started something new aboard this ship, and get some of the new conditions we want!"

"Attaboy!" encouraged Bobby and Pitts. "Let's finally have that meeting!"

"O. K."—"Let's go!"

* * *

THIS time Slim grabbed the bull by the horns and didn't let go. Without waiting to finish eating, he began:

"All right, fellows, you've all had plenty of chances to see what a little bit of solidarity can do. Now what we want is a whole lot of solidarity.. and that's a ship's committee."

"We heard all that!" shouted Stanley. "Let's go!"

"I elect you!" shouted Blackie.

"Wait a minute. We want two men from each department. To show how

it works, I propose the deck department set their candidates up first; we're all here but the Swede. We'll get his vote later. All right, the deck is open for nominations."

"Slim!" called Eddie.

"Gunnar," called Stanley, and the Swede.

"Eddie," called the Professor.

"Can I vote on this too?"

"No, each gang sets up its own men. When all the candidates are up, we all have veto power to reject any objectionable candidate."

A motion was made to close nominations. The motion was seconded. Some of the men started to wisecrack, but Slim made a very important matter of this procedure.

"Fellows! We want to get the best fighters into this Ship's Committee. Any man nominated should consider it an honor. I was first nominated and I appreciate that, but I bet dollars to doughnuts that I'm gonna be canned in New York. Therefore I propose that the other two candidates—Eddie and Gunnar—represent the deck department."

"What the hell do you mean?" demanded Stanley. "If you get the gate, we'll all quit!"

Others agreed. "If Slim gets canned, we'll all strike!"

Lag interrupted. "No, Slim won't get canned!"

"How do you know that?"

"The mate told me up at the wheel, that nothing would happen, if we started no further trouble."

"THE MATE'S A LIAR!" broke in a sharp voice from the door.

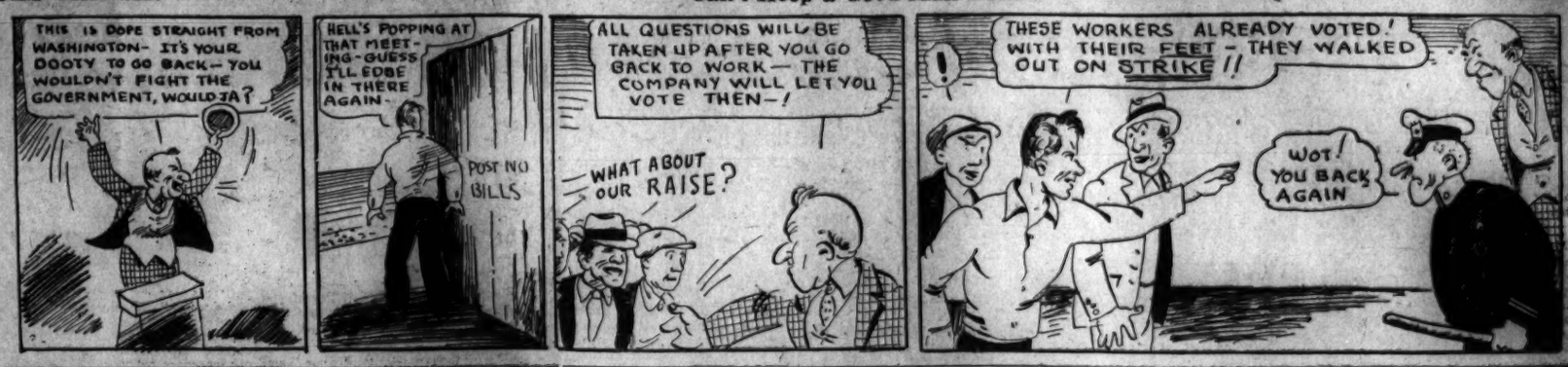
Everybody turned to the door. There, behind Pitts, the second assistant with his wolfish face grinned. But his eyes were serious. "You're all going to get fired! The whole deck-gang! The mate's just trying to keep you checked!"

(CONTINUED MONDAY)

Terrific Gale Blows Over North Carolina Church; Sweeps on

ORIENTAL, N. C.—The Baptist Church here has been turned completely around. Church goers who would have formerly entered from the front will now have to enter from the rear. Water undermined the church building and the wind blew it completely around, so that it now faces an entirely different street.

JIM MARTIN — Can't Keep a Good Man Down! — by QUIRT



The Communist Position on the Farmers' Movement

By J. BARNETT

One of the tactics of the "New Deal" in agriculture is to split the unity of the ruined farmers and city workers in their struggles for relief. This is a purpose of such measures as the processing tax; a tax on farm produce being made into food and clothes. Such schemes, claiming to be for the relief of the impoverished farmers, throw tremendous burdens of taxes upon the workers, who are the bulk of consumers of these products. Thus the aim is to turn the interests of the farmers against the workers.

At the same time, in spite of the pompous claims and rosy words about these relief plans, all of them are actually aimed to further squeeze down and exploit the poorest, the small, and the middle farmers and to benefit the bankers, trusts, landlords, and rich farmers. Thus, these "new deals," far from separating the interests of the most oppressed sections of the country from the city workers, should actually serve to draw them closer together and to lay a broader basis for the united struggle against common enemies.

The Farmer-Labor Party

Along with all this hot air and deception, the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party is being revived. It calls for unity, but in practice does everything to betray the interests of both farmers and labor. It is only necessary to look at the record of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota to see that it carries out exactly the same policy as the other capitalist parties. In Minnesota under Farmer-Labor rule, farmers are evicted, sold out for taxes, and the jobless are clubbed just as viciously as in any state where the Democrats or Republicans have been elected to power. We know that any such Farmer-Labor Party is bound to follow the interests of banks and big business, for it proceeds upon the principle of following the "rules," "regulations," and "laws" made by these leeches for their own purposes. The Farmer-Labor movement is not based upon a program of powerful mass struggles of the farmers and workers, the only forces which will win concessions and real relief.

Not less serious is the fact that the forces of reaction plan to recruit from the rural masses terroristic, black fascist bands to be used as "committees of order," "vigilantes," as strike-breakers and armed units against the workers, for willing cannon fodder in case of war.

Farmer-Worker Solidarity

The question of maintaining the solidarity and fighting strength of farmers and workers, the question of whether the bankers or the workers will lead the aroused farmers is of enormous importance at this period. The Open Letter to Party members discusses the dangers and problems of the Party in the farmers' movement. Above all, the task of the Party is to prove "in all struggles that it is the vanguard, the leader, that strikes most courageously against the common enemy, namely finance capital." We must become a powerful Party rooted in the basic industries. Further, an absolutely necessary but auxiliary means of leading the masses of farmers is the winning of our influences through revolutionary work among the farmers themselves, in organizing their struggles and bringing them into action against our common enemy.

The Open Letter has taken the initiative in calling for a struggle around burning issues of the great mass of farmers. A struggle for the cancellation of the mortgage, rent and tax debts of the poorest, the small, and the middle farmers, and for the abolition of the slavish exploitation of the share droppers. Moreover, the Extraordinary Conference of the Party passed a basic resolution on the whole agrarian policy in the United States, analyzing concretely in the light of our recent work the tasks, the dangers, and problems immediately before us. This resolution is an instrument for mobilising the Party to activity and an understanding of these tasks.

We have not begun to carry out such a discussion. And even more serious, we find an actual hesitancy among some of the comrades in the agrarian work itself toward building the Party in the rural areas. There has even been a theory that we cannot have Party unity and fraction meetings in the country without arousing suspicion or distrust among the other farmers. Not only is it incorrect to think that we can lead the farmers' movement without building local Party leadership, but the only way we shall be able to build or to hold what we have already started is to establish Party groups surrounded by the most active farmers. Without this, our movement runs the danger of being lost to the reformists, to the fascists.

This danger is intensified by the fact that we have not given sufficient attention to the class differences among the farmers themselves. We have oriented too much around the unstable middle farmer elements, neglecting our main basis among the poorest and small farmers. There has been agitation in some places to organize the agricultural workers because of the antagonism of some of the middle farmers who hired labor. Such a line is in direct conflict with the Open Letter and the Resolution on the Farmers' Movement. This does not mean that we neglect the middle farmers. That they are more exploited than they are exploiters is true, particularly, as the Resolution says, "in connection with the unprecedented devastation of the general economic crisis," even though part of them require hired labor.

The Resolution gives the basis by which the Communist Party's role in the farmers' movement is distinguished from that of all other parties, and how we can judge the correctness of any farmers' demand, slogan, or program.

Along with a splendid report by a southern comrade on the Share Croppers Union in the South and Comrade Puro's report to the Extraordinary Conference, the Resolution on the Farmers' Movement has just been published by the Workers Library.

All Party members have the task to become thoroughly familiar with this material. The past strikes among the dairy farmers, the threatened strike in the Philadelphia milk shed, the present milk strikes in Illinois, the calling of the Farmers' Second National Conference in Chicago, to take place in early November, all point to the rising struggle in which we must play a decisive part.

* The Communist Position on the Farmers' Movement. Published by Workers Library Publishers, 5 cents.

Bronx Speakers Conference.

All Bronx speakers are urged to attend the Bronx Speakers Conference at 2075 Clinton Ave., Room No. 10, Sunday, Sept. 24 at 11 A. M. Mass organizations are urged to send their speakers. Mr. Smith, Assembly candidate, will lead a discussion on the Municipal program of the Communist Party.

FLASHES AND CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

The Workers' Film and Photo League and the Anti-Imperialist League have prepared the following leaflet to be distributed during the showing of "Thunder Over Mexico." The Daily Worker in publishing this leaflet incidentally gives its opinion on the claims made in an advertisement of the Rialto Theatre offering elsewhere on this page.—Ed.

* * *

"Thunder Over Mexico" Lies

Mexico is NOT a natural paradise where happy people live in peace and plenty!

Mexico is NOT the idyllic picture of "beauty and charm" as it has been described by the sponsors of this film!

Mexico is NOT merely the colorful land of the exotic magueys and majestic Mayan temples. In Mexico the masses are oppressed, exploited and degraded by a military dictatorship whose record of cold-blooded murders and ruthless repression ranks with that of Machado, deposed Cuban tyrant.

The startling beauty of the Mexican land is undeniable, and the Soviet cameraman, Eduard Tisse, has succeeded in capturing that beauty in every single and unforgettable foot of this film.

But the Mexican peasants are being driven off this picturesque land by force of arms! Murder bands calling themselves the "Liga de Defensa Social," hired by the Wall Street controlled Calles-Rodrigues government of landowners, plunder and exterminate the peons wherever they offer resistance to forcible eviction from the land.

About these deeds there is nothing either particularly "charming" or "beautiful." No more so than the assassination of labor leaders and suppression of the trade unions. No more so than the wholesale exile of hundreds of intellectuals, workers and peasants to the dreaded "Mexican Devil's Island," Islas Marias.

"Thunder Over Mexico" hails the perpetrators of these deeds and glorifies their existence! How? By singing the praises of what it calls "The New Mexico." By showing the peasantry uplifted and "civilized" by the present regime. By asking us to believe that this mythical "New Mexico" is primarily concerned with the welfare of the Mexican people!

That is why we say that "Thunder Over Mexico" lies!

No barrage of ballyhoo and publicity can convince us that a director responsible for the greatest films ever made dealing with the struggles of the Soviet masses for emancipation from czarist oppression and tyranny ("Potemkin," "Ten Days," "Strike," "Old and New"), could have turned out a monstrous distortion of reality that is the present version of what was once entitled "Que Viva Mexico!" "Thunder Over Mexico" was not edited by Eisenstein, but by Hollywood "montage masters" who completely distorted Eisenstein's original conception of a film that was intended to satirize rather than glorify the present reactionary Mexican regime.

We call upon all movie-goers to demand the withdrawal of this film and the restitution of the original negative to Eisenstein.

Let your protest be heard wherever the film is exhibited!

Send in your protest to stop the distribution of the film!

The releasers of "Thunder Over Mexico" in their advance publicity express the pious hope that their film might be appreciated by what they call the "gum-chewing" movie-going audience.

We call upon you, the "gum-chewing" audience, to show your appreciation of "Thunder Over Mexico" by forcing this film off the screen.

Send protests immediately to the Distributor, Sol Lesser, Radio City Building, New York City.

Send protests to Arthur Mayer, Manager, Rialto Theatre, Times Sq., New York City.

THE NEW FILM

"The Patriots" Opens New Era in History of The Sound Film

The greatest of all Soviet sound films has finally found a screen in New York. It is so complete and inspiring a masterpiece that one hesitates at first to set down mere scattered impressions and opinions necessitated by limited space.

I predicted in the "Daily" the other day that the solution of the sound problem in the film would come from the Soviet studios; that such a solution by the masters of Soviet cinema is but a question of time. Now comes "The Patriots" on the heels of hesitant and sometimes stumbling experiments, and advances the art of the sound film a thousand paces. I think "The Patriots," dedicated by Amkino to Harry Alan Potamkin, indicates that the sound-sight film in the Soviet Union has found its bearings, and put on seven-league boots that will carry it even farther ahead than it is even at present, of the moribund, reactionary political commodity that is fed to movie audiences in capitalist countries.

I hope the gentlemen who have been turning out reams of copy on "revolutionary technique," "narrastage," and other "revolutions" in Hollywood, for the capitalist press, drop into the Acme sometime this week (I hope "The Patriots" runs for a year!) and listen to Manka attempting to open the cupboard without waking her father. That, you see, is what we mean when we speak of sound-sight orchestration; there is something indeed "new" and "revolutionary." Or take the musical scoring during the beating of Mueller, the German prisoner; or the panting of the peasant soldier in his mad dash to break the news to his comrade that "the soldiers have occupied some kind of Winter Palace." In many of these sequences the nerve-stretching emotional effect upon the audience surpasses the best in Dreyer's "Passion of Joan of Arc" or even the famous "Arsenal," by the Soviet director, Dovzhenko. And if you've seen those films you'll realize what that means!

"The Patriots" tears to pieces the whole fabric of capitalist war propaganda, which hides the reality of the slaughter of workers by workers. "What if he is a German, he is a shoemaker like me!" exclaims the Russian worker who defends the German prisoner against the onslaught of a gang of lynch-incited villagers. It is more convincing, more inescapable than any anti-war propaganda I've ever seen. The war scenes themselves surpass anything that's ever been done to convey the hellish compound of blood, filth, insanity, and death that goes under the label of Patriotism.

It isn't in the power of mere words that the significance of "The Patriot" can be conveyed. I've hardly skimmed the surface in this brief review. See it yourself and urge whomever you come in contact with to see it. For once a hackneyed expression of movie publicity applies with unreserved justification:

"The Smash-Hit of the Current Film Season!"

—SAMUEL BRODY.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

REGISTRATION NOW ON for the Workers School, Fall Term. Office 35 E. 12th St. Room 301. Harlem Branch, 200 West 135th Street.

* * *

REGISTER NOW for five months course in fundamentals revolutionary movie theory and camera technique at Workers Film & Photo League, 320 E. 14th St. Open every evening except Tuesdays and Saturdays. Capable instructors. Small fee payable in advance.

* * *

Harlem

MOONLIGHT PARTY AND OUTING. Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave. Party will last till 3 o'clock then leave for Camp Unity. Admission to Party 25c. Outing $1.00.

* * *

HOUSE PARTY FRENCH WORKERS CLUB, 40 West 88th Street.

* * *

BARN DANCE by Midtown Section I.L.D. will not be held as announced. Postponed for future date.

* * *

SECTIONAL JOINT DANCE given by Progressive Workers Culture Club and Ol Grand Youth Club at 380 Grand Street.

* * *

HOUSE PARTY, Refreshments and Entertainment, Y.C.L. Downtown unit 3 at 303 East 3rd Street, Apt. 30.

* * *

CONCERT BY GUILD STRING QUARTET AND DANCE at Community Church, 880 W. 110th St. Full programs of music and dancing. Admission with this ad 25c, at door 35c. Benefit of Daily Worker.

* * *

F.S.U. MEMBERSHIP MEETING, Irving Plaza at 8 P.M. Followed by Dancing. Auspices F.S.U., N. Y. District. Admission free.

* * *

Bronx

OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON at the Prospect Workers Center, 1187 So. Boulevard. Exceptional program. Dance will follow.

* * *

DANCE AT WORKERS CENTER, 181st St. and Amsterdam Ave., given by Washington Heights Y.C.L. Admission 25c.

* * *

FIRST ANNUAL GALA DANCE, Mid Tuners Workers Club, 949 Morris Ave. Admission 25c.

* * *

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT at Workers Neighborhood Center, 450 East 177th St. Refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Y.C.L. Unit, No. 5. Admission 25c.

* * *

Brooklyn

CONCERT, Stagesetter I.L.D. Chorus, Musicians, Refreshments, Dancing. Boro Park Elks May St., I.L.D., 4109 18th Ave. Admission 15c.

* * *

OPENING CONCERT AND BALL, Bath Beach Workers Club, 87 Bay 29th St. Fine program.

* * *

16th ANNIVERSARY PARTY given by Units 7 and 10 at 2006 70th St. Admission 15 cents. Play, entertainment and refreshments.

* * *

OPEN AIR MEETING, 32nd and Mermaid Ave., "Against Cuban Intervention." Speakers Reich and Gellner. Auspices, Communist Party.

* * *

Sunday

FIRST OPEN FORUM of Harlem Workers School, 200 West 123th St., 3 o'clock. William J. Burroughs, director will speak on "How the N.R.A. affects the Negro Worker." Admission 15c. Free for those with Unemployed Council Cards.

* * *

FIRST FORUM OF THE SEASON. Tom Mooney Br. I.L.D., 813 Broadway at 3 P.M. Topic—"The Cuban Situation." Speaker—D. C. Morgan of the I.L.D.

* * *

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT, by New Dance Group, 13 E. 17th St. Hot Sro pizza band, sandwiches, beer. Admission 35c.

* * *

"ALL QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT" at Cooperative Hall, 27 West 125th St., at 7:30 P.M. Admission 10c. Auspices, Unemployed Council Upper Harlem.

* * *

CLASS IN "POLITICAL AND SOCIAL FORCES IN AMERICAN HISTORY" given by Jack Hardy at the Progressive Workers Culture Club, 128 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn. Every Wednesday evening starting Sept. 27th.

AMUSEMENTS

The Soviet Union Appeals for Peace!

AMKINO'S PREMIERE—The Supreme Soviet Talking Epic

'The Patriots'

A GORKI CONCEPTION (English Titles)

Added Attraction: *The Moscow Athletes on Parade*

ACME THEATRE 14th Street and Union Square — Cont. from 9 A.M. Midnite Show Sat.

1 TO 1 P.M. 25c — **RIALTO** — TO 6 P.M. 35c

BROADWAY at 42nd ST — NEW YORK CITY

ONLY NEW YORK ENGAGEMENT

Most Talked of Film in History!
Edited by Everybody in Hollywood!
Supervised by Everybody in Mexico!
Directed by the Great Montage Master
SERGEI M. EISENSTEIN

THUNDER OVER MEXICO

(and Lightning over Upton)

COME AND HEAR THUNDER

If You Don't Like It, Roll Your Own

This Picture Has Been Hailed by Such Crude Americans as CHARLIE CHAPLIN; DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS; ROB. WANGER, etc., as a triumph of screen art.

*4 STAR **** LIBERTY FILM*
—But of Course LIBERTY is a Bourgeois Prejudice !!!!
THUNDER OVER THE LEFT WING!

NOTE: This Announcement is Written by UPTON SINCLAIRS wife in Fulfilment of Her Artistic Duty as a Trustee of the Motion Pictures.

5th Ave. Theatre B'way and 28th Street
Last 2 days—Today and Tomorrow
Japan's First Motion Picture Life of the Japanese Proletariat
"YOSHIWARA" Slums of Tokyo

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
LILLIAN HARVEY in "My Weakness"
and a great "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greatest Show Season

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
LORETTA YOUNG and LYLE TALBOT in 'SHE HAD TO SAY YES'
also "THE BIG BRAIN" with GEO. E. STONE and FAY WRAY

CITY AFFAIRS

BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE **Daily Worker** Official Organ of the Party U.S.A.

SEPT. 23:

LOTS OF FUN at the Indian Summer Night Festival of the DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEERS. DANCING to the tune of a Negro Jazz Band. MIDNIGHT MOVIE. FOOD and Plenty of it and A SURPRISE! Workers Center, 35 East 12th Street. Admission 25c. VOLUNTEERS—free with membership books.

SEPT. 23:

"Who Profits from Nira" by Phil Bart, of the Daily Worker at Workers Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East at 8:15 P.M.

Sept. 23:

House Party and Concert. Also film showing of May Day Demonstration at 159 Second Avenue. Apt. 15. Unit 9 Section 1 C. P. Admission free.

Sept. 23:

Concert, Movie and Lecture at Coney Island Workers Club, 2709 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn. "Land of Lenin" a Soviet film will be shown.

Sept. 23:

Concert and Dance, Negro Quartet, given by Pat Rockaway Unit of C. P. at 301 Beach 13th St., Far Rockaway.

SEPT. 23:

St. Unit 4 Section 1 C. P. Admission Concert at Charlotte Centre, 1447 Charlotte St., given by Unit 3 Sub. 15. Admission 10c.

SEPT. 24:

"The Role of the Capitalist Press and the NRA" Lecture by Carl Winter, Secretary of the Unemployed Councils at the Bronx Workers Club, 1610 Boston Road, Bronx, at 8:15 P.M.

SEPT. 24.:

Concert and Dance, Refreshments, Artef Players and Chorus at the affair given at 450 E. 171st St., Bronx.

VINTAGE FESTIVAL
Sunday, September 24, 1933 (all day)
National Hall, Corona, L. I.
Hungarian peasants costumes, and dances with group of 50.
Hungarian gulash, Gypsy and American music, Gypsy Kitchen, Sports, Plays, Dancing.
Robert Minor Communist candidate for Mayor will speak.
Admission 40c; at the gate 50c.
Direction, take subway or L. to Corona, L. I. and get off at Fisk Ave., one block from station.
Benefit U] Elore Hungarian Communist Daily.

Dance and Play
Given by Group No. 2
JUGOSLAV WORKERS CLUB
Saturday, Sept. 23, 1933
In the Hall of Club
108 West 24th St.
ADMISSION FREE
Wardrobe 25c for men; 15c for women

TALENT WANTED
Musical and Dramatic, Amateur and Semi-pro, for Large Cultural Organization
Write to
JACK GITTER,
957 HOE AVENUE, BRONX
Phone Intervale 9-4154

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Davis Orch.
7:30—Jack and Loretta Clements, Songs
7:45—The Optimistic Mrs. Jones—Sketch, with George Frame Brown
8:00—Rollickers Quartet
8:15—Sam Herman, Xylophone; Frank Banta, Piano
8:30—Sous Les Ponts de Paris Program From Montreal, Canada; Caro Lamoureaux, Soprano; Ludovic Huot, Tenor; Concert Orch.
9:00—Antobal Orch.; Antonia and Daniel, Songs
9:30—K-7, Secret Service—Sketch
10:00—Rolfe Orch.; Men About Town Trio
11:00—Lopez Orch.
11:30—Messner Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbey, Songs
12:05 A. M.—Gerston Orch.
12:30—Fisher Orch.

* * *

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Purdy Brothers—Sketch
7:30—Jack Arthur, Baritone
7:45—Inspirational Talk
8:00—Little Symphony Orch.; Ralph Grosvenor, Tenor
9:00—Lown Orch.
9:30—Verna Osborne, Soprano
9:45—John De Bueris, Clarinet; Josephine De Bueris, Piano
10:00—Helene Daniels, Songs
10:15—Mabel Stapleton and Mario Borolf, Piano Duo; Edward Nell, Jr., Baritone
10:30—Organ Recital
11:00—Time; Weather
11:03—Gerston Orch.
11:30—Dantzig Orch.
12:00—Cutler Orch

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—John Herrick, Songs
7:15—Treasure Island—Sketch
7:30—Kaltenmeyer's Kindergarten—Schoolroom Sketch; Jesters Vocal Trio; Gallicchio Orch.
8:00—Dexter Orch.; Ray Perkins, Comedian; Shirley Howard, Songs
8:30—Brown and Llewellyn, Comedians
8:45—Hillbilly Songs
9:00—To Be Announced
9:15—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Commerce, Speaking at U. S. Conference of Mayors, Chicago
10:00—Stokes Orch.; Jesters Trio; Morin Sisters, Songs; Mary Steele, Contralto; Edward Davies, Baritone
10:30—Cukoo Program, with Ray Knight
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—John Fogarty, Tenor
11:30—Scotti Orch.
12:00—King Orch.
2:30 A. M.—Childs Orch.

* * *

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Political Situation in Washington—Frederic William Wile
7:15—Mildred Bailey, Songs; Eton Boys Quartet; Berrens Orch.
7:30—Jane Froman and Charles Carlile, Songs; Berrens Orch.
8:00—Connie Boswell, Songs
8:15—Elder Michaux and Congregation
8:45—Gertrude Niesen, Songs
9:00—Gray Orch.
9:30—Robinson Orch.
10:00—Public Affairs Institute
10:15—Ann Leaf, Organ
10:30—From Montreal, Canada; Singing Strings
11:00—Freeman Orch.
11:30—Davis Orch.
12:00—Rapp Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Fiorito Orch.
1:00—Russell Orch.

To the Workers of the World

By JACOB SALT

Comrades, when they hand you guns,
And tell you, go and fight the foe—
Comrades, take the guns and go
Valiantly to fight the foe.

Not the one that's far away,
Whom you've never seen or heard,
But him who curtly gave the word,
"Kill"—on him use gun and sword.

And when you've downed the foe about you,
Tell the one that's far away,
"We are brothers from this day;
And him who parts us—him we slay."

The LITTLE GUILD
— presents —
Concert and Dance
— PROGRAM —
1. Quartet in G.....Haydn
2. Allegro con Spirito....Mennette
3. Adagio Sostenuto.... Finale
4. Quartetsats in C ....Schubert
5. Canzonetta ....Mendelssohn
6. Nocturne ....Borodine
7. Interludium .....Glazounow
8. The Mill ....Raff

Social Dancing After this Program to a Jazz Orchestra
at the
Community Church Hall
550 WEST 110th STREET
New York City
Saturday, September 23
at 8 P. M.
All Proceeds to the Daily Worker
Get your tickets at the Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., or at the City Office of the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St. (store). Admission in advance, 25c; at the door, 35c.

LOTS OF FUN at the INDIAN SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL of the DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEERS
Saturday, September 23
8:30 P. M.
WORKERS CENTER
35 East 12th Street
PROGRAM
Food and plenty of it and fresh at that
DANCING TO NEGRO JAZZ BAND
MIDNIGHT MOVIE
and
GUESS WHAT A SURPRISE!
All income goes to the Daily.
ADMISSION 25c.
Volunteers free with membership book.

MUSIC

NEW YORK HIPPODROME
Chicago Opera Co.
Today (Mat.) ..... MME. BUTTERFLY
Tonight ..... LA GIOCONDA
Sunday Eve. ..... LA TRAVIATA
Monday (in German) ..... LOHENGRIN
Secure Seats Early Avoid Disappointment
25c-35c-55c-83c-$1.10

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SEPTEMBER 23, 1933

Support Struggle of Cuban Masses! Demand "Hands Off Cuba"

What a World

By Michael Gold

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following column of Comrade Mike Gold in reply to a criticism by a reader to a previous column on national minorities is printed in full. However, a number of points raised in this controversy require an answer from the Editor. This answer will appear in an early issue of The Daily Worker.

* * *

On Monday, September 11th, I wrote a column dealing mostly with Ireland and the Irish workers. There was an Irish poem, an Irish anecdote, and some mention of Cuba, and quite a bit of reminiscing over old Jim Larkin. In the course of this literary humorous column, a certain paragraph appeared which I am reprinting in full, because it is the basis of a long, windy charge of deviation made by some anonymous theoretician in the Daily Worker of September 18th:

KKK

"The Irish, like the Jews and Negroes, have suffered centuries of slavery, and this oppression always gives a peculiar twist to a race's character. Oppressed races become sensitive in a way that others can never understand. They develop very sharp nostrils, as do all hunted animals, and can quickly smell out an enemy.

"Sometimes it is a delicate job to deal with them, they are touchy and over-alert. The best way is to be casual and matter-of-fact. If you have any race feeling in you, study it, eliminate it, fight it. Then when you are cured, be casual and human. It really isn't easy. I know I get sore whenever I hear anybody say, 'Some of my best friends are Jews.' Why I get sore I really don't know. But it smells of patronage. No race of healthy individuals wants that. Better to have persecution, frank and bitter, something that can be fought in the open."

13 Deviations.

There are exactly 13 sentences in the above paragraph. Count them, and see. Some of them are short, and contain only four or five words. But my anonymous censor makes a remarkable statement: "Each sentence, if carefully analyzed, contains deviations from the Communist Party's understanding of the Negro question."

Think of that—13 sentences, and therefore, 13 deviations. They don't appear on the surface, of course. You have to be a Sherlock Holmes, and use the scalpel and microscope to discover the hidden deviation in such a sentence as, for instance, "I get sore whenever I hear anybody say, some of my best friends are Jews." But it's there. It has to be there. Comrade Anon wants it to be there.

Negation of the Role.

You also have to be a Sherlock Holmes, or somebody even more extraordinary, to deduce from the above little 13-sentence paragraph the following enormous conclusion: "This leads to the negation of the role of the Communist Party as the leader of all oppressed peoples."

Comrade Anon bases this serious charge upon one sentence, "oppressed races become sensitive in a way that others can never understand."

Now, if you will re-read the paragraph you will notice that I am speaking of the Irish, with the Jews and Negroes thrown in, as illustrations. I am speaking of myself. I am a Jew, and I think I understand some of the Jewish race-sensitivity. I have often noticed how many traits in common all oppressed races display. I tried to indicate this, and I did it as a Jew talking of the Irish and Negroes.

But with some amazing sleight-of-hand, Comrade Anon has made me out as the apostle of a major deviation on the Negro problem, the negator of the role of the Party.

Of course, I should have been a little more careful and said, "oppressed races become sensitive in a way that other races find it difficult to understand." I failed slightly in the exactness of my verbiage; and the red sleuth leaps upon my unimportant mistake and with his microscope magnifies a rhetorical slip into a major denial of the role of the Communist Party. Really, this kind of thing is intolerable in any sort of debate.

Casual and Human.

What seemed to infuriate Comrade Anon was my advice that one study and kill the race-prejudice in one's mind, then try to be casual and human in relations with that race.

Note, that I was talking of the Irish, with my own Jewish race-feelings used as a psychological yardstick. It is there in the paragraph, plain for anyone to see. But Anon distorts this statement, also.

I am deviating, he says, in advocating "like Socialists and Communist renegades that it is not necessary to fight against the oppression of Negroes."

Let me patiently explain again: I was talking of all races. In this mixed up country the race problem is a major one in the labor movement. All the races are at each other's throats, and the bosses fan the flames. The Irish in America are discriminated against; the Jews, the Swedes, the Japanese. Everyone in America is tainted by wee-prejudices at one time or another. And in the Communist movement there are traces of it, too.

It has created a certain amount of self-consciousness in the relations between the racial units of the Party. I have heard anti-semitic sentiments from a well-known Communist, for instance. They were unconscious, perhaps, but real.

Being casual, comradely and human, not becoming self-conscious in one's dealings with other races, is a very necessary accomplishment for a Communist in America. It is an art that has to be studied and learned; and it can't be met by a lot of mechanical phraseology.

To say I am a white chauvinist for making such a remark is about the limit. It is a slander made with some malicious object I can't understand.

I don't need Comrade Anon to tell me to "become a fighter for Negro rights." It is more than ten years since I wrote one of the first revolutionary poems in defense of the Negro worker, ... written a play on this theme, and many short stories. I worked with Claude McKay for several years as co-editor of the Liberator, and we dealt with the Negro problem before the Party had fully awoke to it.

I don't need Comrade Anon to tell me to "jump at the throat of those who discriminate against Negroes." What throats has he, an anonymous hero, jumped at?

And, of course, the Party is the leader of the oppressed races. Of course, one must fight bitterly in defense of the Negro worker—to the uttermost limit.

But only a conscious slanderer could find a basis in my paragraph for anything to the contrary.

Being Personal.

I may be too "personal and subjective" as Comrade Anon charges, but it is better to be that way openly, than to disguise one's personal malice in the form of an "objective" heresy-hunt like Comrade Anon's. I am attempting a humorous and literary column in the Daily Worker. Some people think it should be written in the style of the sterile pedants, the comma-hunters and ingrown cultists, whose dead hand has been so dangerous to the movement. I am trying to write simply. I am trying to be "human and casual," so that some outsiders may be persuaded that Communism isn't the exclusive property of a little cult speaking a peculiar jargon.

I am sure to make many minor deviations, but they are not worth an anonymous theorist's study. Let him study the new attitude in the Soviet Union toward literary men; they are not watched like prisoners for deviations, but are given some creative freedom. As long as their fundamental loyalty is sound, they are trusted. But, Comrade Anon doesn't trust me; his letter is not a comradely disagreement but the spiteful attack of a foe.

Why it was printed with an editorial note of approval, is also another of these deep mysteries, I will never understand

RED MILITIA IS ORGANIZED BY STRIKERS

San Martin Government Bares Its Teeth to Workers

(Special Correspondence to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA (By Mail).—The Grau San Martin government is showing its teeth. Unable to stop the struggles of the sugar workers and to get them to give up the sugar plantations they have seized, it sent a whole trainload of soldiers and student members of the Ejrecito Caribe.

The army troops have been surrounding the plantations. The Communist Party and the Confederacion Nacional Obrera are calling for determined resistance and are appealing to the soldiers not to fire against their fellow workers.

On September 11 a general strike was called for five hours in honor of a worker killed at the Cristo mine. About 10,000 workers attended the funeral. Soldiers sent a wreath and fraternized with the workers and strikers.

On September 12 the workers took over the sugar central Mabay. The management, fearing destruction of property, gave out $350 worth of food to the strikers. On the 14th the strikers chose delegates to divide the lands, also deciding to turn part over to the soldiers. They decided to organize a Soviet of workers and peasants and soldiers delegates. At a great mass meeting three soldiers spoke in favor of support of the workers' struggle. The management fled. The rural police guards the officers. However, there is a large number of armed workers who smash the doors of the storehouses when the sergeant in charge refuses to yield the keys. The strikers are dividing up the sheep, cows, etc.

In the plantations Tacajo and Baguanos the strike began on the 29th and ended on September 6th, winning all demands. In the whole region there is a Red militia. On the roads between centrals there are patrols of the Red Militia which allows no one to pass without permission of the strike committee.

The central Tacajo was seized by the workers, and turned into the headquarters of the Red Guards. In Banos 5,000 sugar workers from the plantations Boston and Preston held a mass meeting and decided to open their headquarters in the centrals. The bourgeois opposition tried to organize a counter demonstration but a contingent of armed workers put them to flight.

In Banos, in a suburb called Amarillo (Yellow), live Americans, all employees of the United Fruit Co. This section was seized by the workers who placed Red Guards everywhere. They called out on strike all cooks, househelp, etc.

On September 3, a Soviet was established in Banos. All taxes were abolished but 10 per cent tax was established to help the strikers.

Making Him "Walk the Plank"! —By Burck

SOVIET UNION CHARGES JAPAN SEEKS TO SEIZE CHINESE EASTERN R. R.

Issues Sharp Note Accusing Japanese of Using Puppet Rulers in Manchukuo

By VERN SMITH.
(Special Cable to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Sept. 22.—Charging that the Japanese government, through its puppet rulers in Manchukuo was attempting to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Soviet Government today issued a sharp note to the Tokio authorities and the Japanese ambassador in Moscow.

The Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Sokolnikov, today made the following declaration to the Japanese ambassador in Moscow:

"According to reliable information received by the Soviet government, the Manchukuo authorities, under instructions from the Japanese government, propose the nearest days, unilaterally, to carry out the various changes in the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, completely breaking the established order, particularly proposing by this course the violation of the rights of the Soviet manager, placing the latter practically under the dependence of a Manchukuoan assistant.

"The Manchukuo authorities, under the instructions of the Japanese government, also outline various police measures against Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

"The Soviet government has empowered me to give its warning that the carrying out of these or similar measures at Harbin, violating the existing status of the railway by established agreements, shall be regarded by the Soviet government as a fact contradictory to the obligations undertaken by the Tokio and Mukden governments and qualified as an unpardonable attempt of seizure of the railway.

"The Soviet government is of the opinion that the direct responsibility of these violations falls on the Japanese government.

"Not Manchukuo, which is powerless and unable to answer for the events in Manchuria, but the Japanese government, the actual master in Manchuria, must bear the direct responsibility of all violations of agreements of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and also the seizure of the railway which is being prepared."

The Soviet ambassador in Japan, Tmurenev, was instructed to make the same statement to the Japanese government at Tokio.

Soviet Purchases of Copper, Cotton, Held Back Pending Credit

Immediate Placing of Orders Await Gov't Action on Credits

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Although the Soviet Union is ready to place orders immediately for the purchase of $20,000,000 worth of copper, the present negotiations between American and Soviet representatives may fall through because of lack of credit facilities, it was reported today.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is negotiating credits for Soviet purchases, it was reported, but the copper producers are not satisfied with the present arrangements.

Soviet proposals for the immediate purchase of 500,000 bales of cotton are also being held up because of inadequate government credit facilities.

The extension of normal commercial credit by the Government to float Soviet purchases would enable many American manufacturers to sell their present stock of "surplus" goods, with the consequent employment of American workers, it was pointed out.

Tries Suicide by Hunger to Give Family Insurance

DETROIT, Mich.—With relief denied him and his family by the city and with no chance of finding any work, Walter Sleda, 26 years old, decided to go on a hunger strike. He decided to starve to death so that his wife and two little babies could collect the $2,000 insurance on him.

"I can't support my wife and children properly, and since I can't I'm better off dead. At least my wife will have the money from my insurance," the worker remarked when taken to Receiving Hospital.

"I'm tired of tramping the streets looking for a job," he continued. "For the last four months I've been going from one automobile factory to another looking for work, and I can't find any."

Sleda had worked in Ford's River Rouge plant from 1926 until 1929. Then together with tens of thousands of other auto workers he was thrown out of a job. In search of a means to make a living for himself and family, he found a job on a farm in Sanilac County near Sandusky, Mich. But even this job is now gone and the family has been without any means for over four months.

Sold Furniture to Feed Family

'All I could do was bring my family back to Detroit," he said. "My parents live on a farm near Bad Axe, but they are poor themselves, and can't help me support my family.

"I sold our furniture and our automobile," he explained, "and we lived on that money for awhile, but it is all gone now. I don't care what happens. I don't want to go on as I am now, just existing. My wife and children might as well have the benefit of my $2,000 insurance policy."

Sleda's wife, Stella, is 24. Their children are Robert, two years old, and Richard, seven months. The family was living with Joseph Koperski at 17,203 Eureka Ave. Koperski himself has three children and is dependent on welfare. He has shared his welfare order with the Sleda family.

Forceful Feeding

When Sleda was on the fast for nearly a week, the doctor was called and he was taken to the hospital. There the doctors gained a "victory." Sleda was forcibly fed by injections of egg nog as well as saline and glucose solutions. The forcible feeding will make it possible for Sleda to recover.

The young auto worker will then be released from the hospital to return to his wife and children and starve together with them.

Gov't Orders 50 Per Cent Slash in Vet Insurance Payments

Will Affect 613,000 Veterans With a Cut of $36,600,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—As a result of economies instituted in the Veterans Administration of the Roosevelt government, war veterans will have their insurance policy dividends slashed 53 per cent,

About 613,000 veterans are affected by the order. They will lose about $3,600,000.

The United States Army has just been granted $54,000,000 for equipment in addition to the regular Army budget appropriation of $295,000,000.

Mayors' Conference Faces Relief Problem

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 22.—Mayors of 180 cities are meeting here to discuss the acute relief situation facing their municipalities this winter.

Two Federal officials, Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior and Public Works Administrator, will address the mayors tomorrow.

Emergency Relief Stops Orders for 40,000 Families

Doomed to Starvation; Urge Campaign for Jobless Insurance

NEW YORK.—Food and clothing distributed to the unemployed by the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee to an average of 40,000 families a week was stopped yesterday. Coming on top of the wholesale relief cuts and evictions instituted by the city through the Home Relief Bureaus and the culmination of the Gibson committee, which has also distributed relief, this will add tremendously to the misery of the million and a half jobless in this city.

The emergency committee was the recipient of "surplus" government wheat which was later turned into flour. Part of the wheat was bartered for other staple food articles and distributed among the jobless.

In the beginning of the month predictions were already forthcoming that the committee will exhaust its reserves in a few weeks. Yet no measures were taken by Mayor O'Brien and the city officials to continue relief.

The Unemployed Councils continually demanded that the city take steps to assure that no family shall remain without relief. It proposed to the municipal assembly a Workers' Relief Ordinance "providing a minimum maintainance allowance" to all jobless. This ordinance would make it mandatory for the city to assure "$7 per week in cash for each unemployed worker and $5 for each dependent" with a graduated reduction for smaller children.

The ordinance is conditional pending the adoption of federal unemployment insurance. The precarious condition of the unemployed with the constant menace that even the starvation relief will stop, makes it necessary to develop a wide movement to force the government to adopt unemployment insurance.

L. A. Hunger March to Be Held Oct. 2

Will Make Demand for Jobless Insurance

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 22.—Sunny California, playground for the rich and land of starvation for the unemployed will witness a huge hunger march on October 2. This decision was reached at a conference representing 60,457 workers, which was attended by 233 delegates from 143 organizations.

The conference drafted a bill for state unemployment insurance and gave its endorsement to the Federal Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

A telegram supporting the Cuban workers in their struggle against imperialism was adopted. Also resolutions demanding the release of Tom Mooney, Scottsboro Boys and militant unemployed workers in jail here.

Fifty dollars was collected immediately to print leaflets for the county hunger march.

A good representation of Mexican workers at the conference assured a large number of these oppressed workers as participants in the march.

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Who Set Fire to the Reichstag Building?

"Nazis Led Picked Band of Storm Troopers Thru Tunnel from Goering's House"

The first article of this series, published yesterday, outlined the political background in Germany on the eve of the fire and showed how the Reichstag fire was the signal for an unprecedented reign of Fascist terror. Today's article describes the actual burning of the Reichstag. —Editorial Note.

* * *

By ROBERT HAMILTON

The question, "Who Burned the Reichstag?" now up for a highly one-sided examination before the Leipzig Supreme Court as part of the Nazi's carefully-laid plans for sending Ernst Torgler and the three Bulgarian Communists to the headman's block, is the core of the entire Reichstag fire frame-up.

The cable dispatches from a thoroughly sifted corps of correspondents in the Leipzig courtroom will give us only what Nazi Prosecutor Werner and Chief Judge Buenger want the rest of the world to believe. It is all the more necessary, therefore, to disclose what the investigations of the International Committee for the Victims of Hitler Fascism and the testimony of the London inquiry by the commission of noted international jurists have brought out regarding the fire.

How the Reichstag is Built

The Reichstag building, which took ten years, 1884-1894 to build, is one of the biggest edifices in Berlin, with a frontage of 450 feet, culminating in a dome rising nearly 270 feet above the ground. The Reichstag chamber proper is in the center, directly under the dome, with hundreds of rooms, corridors and auxiliary halls on all sides. There are five portals or entrance floors, only one of which was open to the general public. Passes were required for entrance to the building, and a twenty-four hour guard was kept at this portal.

A subterranean tunnel leads from the Reichstag basement to the official residence of Captain Goering, Nazi speaker of the Reichstag, across the street from the building. This tunnel carries the heating pipes to Goering's residence from the Reichstag main heating plant.

The Reichstag is such a huge building that hundreds of pounds of inflammable material had to be smuggled into the building, together with hundreds of gallons of gasoline, to set it on fire effectively. How did all that material get into the building. It could hardly have gotten past the watchmen at the only two open portals. The official Nazi versions of the fire, two days later, explained the police failure to capture anyone besides Van der Lubbe at the scene of the fire, by declaring that "the other criminals may have been able to escape through the underground passage which connects the Reichstag building with the building of the Reichstag's Speaker."

In other words, the Nazis' own first version of the fire, (later revised as too compromising) was that the incendiaries escaped to the residence of Capt. Goering, head of the Prussian Police, Prime Minister of Prussia, and one of the chiefs of the Storm Troopers. But Goering has a special storm troop of his own, Detachment G, while his house is constantly guarded by a special staff guard of thirty troopers. How could Communist incendiaries have escaped from a residence guarded by thirty armed Nazis?

The Gang Enters Through the Tunnel

The truth is that, as the famous Oberfohren Memorandum points out, Lieutenant Heines, Silesian Storm Troop Leader, Reichstag Deputy and Chief of Police of Breslau, led a picked band of storm troopers through the tunnel from Goering's house, where they had stored the inflammable materials, into the Reichstag through the tunnel, each man carrying part of the load into the building. Van der Lubbe was part of this group, and was taken along to be the so-called "Communist" firebrand. He was left behind in the building as "evidence" that the Communists were the incendiaries when Heines' gang escaped through the tunnel again.

Only leading Nazis could have entered Goering's house without attracting the suspicion of the storm troop guards. Once in the Reichstag building there was no danger of discovery by the watchmen, for these had been sent home for the day by the Nazi inspector of the building. Distributing the incendiary material and pouring gasoline over it must have taken some time. Then the torch was applied at various points and the Reichstag was in flames.

Monday—How the Nazis planned the Reichstag Fire.

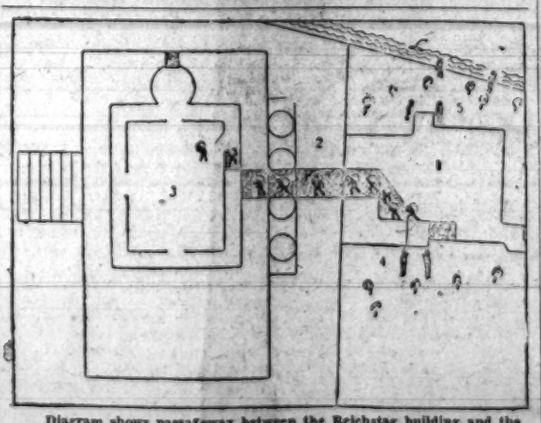

Diagram shows passageway between the Reichstag building and the home of the Nazi leader, Herman Goering. The existence of this passageway supports strongly the charge that the Nazis themselves are responsible for the Reichstag fire last February. (Diagram is from "The Brown Book of Hitler Terror.")

Comrade Hamilton's series of articles on the Reichstag fire is based upon the exhaustive material contained in the "Brown Book on the Reichstag Fire and Hitler Terror," published by the International Committee for the Victims of Hitler Fascism, and upon information gathered from German refugees in several capitals of Europe.